THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

MR. COOLIDGE ON BUSINESS AS A SPIRITUAL FORCE

GREED, GRAFT, materialism, the desertion of high ideals, self-indulgence, and a general degeneration of moral fiber—these are some of the evils we have been taught to fear as penalties of prosperity. But now we are reminded by a high authority that national prosperity brings with it not only perils, but opportunity for service to humanity, and that business, of which prosperity is the fruit, is not merely an instrument for material ends, but actually is itself a moral and spiritual force. Addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on the relations of the National Government to business and of business to the National Government, President Coolidge declared that business "rests squarely on the law of service," "has for its main reliance truth and faith and justice," and "in its larger sense is one of the great contributing forces to the moral and spiritual advancement of the race."

"Here," exclaims the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is a new conception of business which explains in large part the changed attitude of public opinion and government toward it." "President Coolidge announces a new faith and confidence in American business, and invites the country to share it," remarks the New York *Evening Post*. "His whole theme, convincingly developed, is that the ideal of business honor is the most salutary ideal in the world to-day," says the New York *American*. "The Government feels that the period of prosecution and restriction is over, and that a new epoch is opening for industry and commerce," comments the Chicago *Daily News*, which sees the whole world groping toward "a reign of law, righteousness and brotherhood." "Undoubtedly there has been a striking change in the attitude of business, particularly of 'big business,' toward the public in late years," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which goes on:

> "To some extent that change may be due to the coercive and disciplinary measures of government, but to a much larger extent, we believe, it is the result of voluntary individual and collective introspection, which has developed a clearer understanding of the essential relations of business to the common welfare, and a higher ideal of the place and functions of business in the workings of human society. One has but to listen to, or read, the addresses and statements of business men in every department of business, to observe the character of their organized activities, and to mark the manifest change in business principles and methods in order to discover the evidences of this new spirit and thought and practise. It is not universal, of course, but it is becoming more and more dominant in the business of America.
>
> "And it justifies the altered attitude of government toward business, an attitude of increasing confidence in its general integrity, and a disposition to be helpful to it in all of its proper aspirations, which was so lucidly and eloquently exprest by President Coolidge in his New York speech. There is more than mere encouragement to the material activities of business in this speech; there is inspiration for its best ideals."

SHALL THESE LITTLE HANDS REACH OUT TO US IN VAIN?

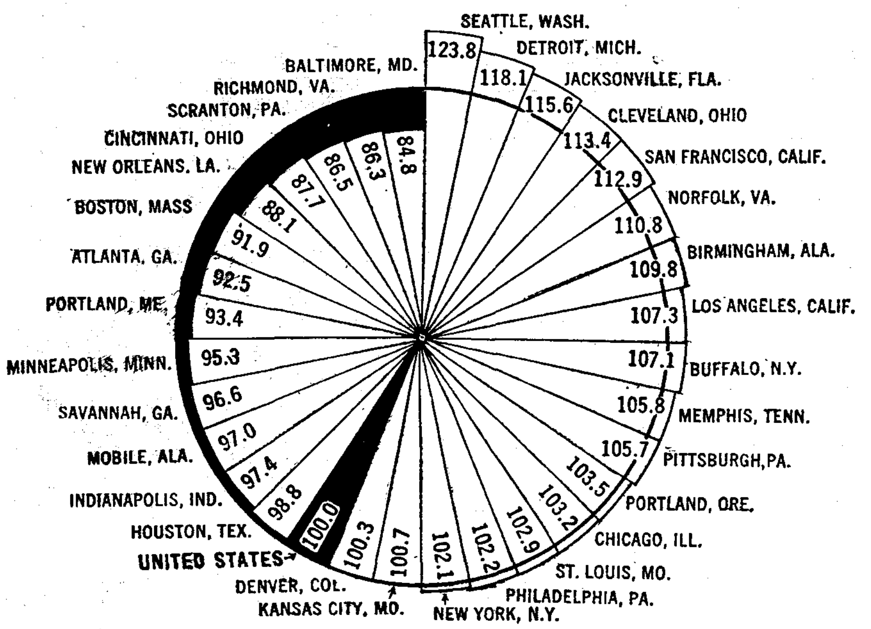
OUT of the murderous caldron of the war in Turkey the Near East Relief saved 35,000 orphans who are now dependent on our loving gifts for their very life, and for education in useful trades for self-support. Sunday, December 6, will be Golden Rule Sunday, when your church will give you the blessed opportunity to share in this Christ-like work. Five dollars will keep an orphan for one month; $60 for one year; $100 will educate a child mentally and industrially for one year; $500 carries a ten-year-old child through to self-support, and $1,000 carries a "birdie" in the Birds Nest Orphanage through to self-support. If we fail to give, they perish. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

The New York Chamber of Commerce, before whose members President Coolidge defined his creed for American business on November 19, is an organization which came into being twenty-one years before the formation of the American Government. Addressing this body of business leaders, he made a plea for friendly and understanding cooperation between government and business, and proclaimed a program of economic development signalizing, according to some journalistic commentators, a radical departure from past policies of government interference with the great corporations. Beginning with the cheering statement that "we are finishing a year which can justly be said to surpass all others in the overwhelming success of general business," the President went on to say in part:

> "While there has been in the past, and will be in the future, a considerable effort in this country of different business interests to attempt to run the Government in such a way as to set up a system of privilege, and while there have been and will be those who are constantly seeking to commit the Government to a policy of infringing upon the domain of private business, both of these efforts have been very largely discredited, and with reasonable vigilance on the part of the people to preserve their freedom do not now appear to be dangerous.
>
> "When I have been referring to business, I have used the word in its all-inclusive sense to denote alike the employer and employee, the production of agriculture and industry, the distribution of transportation and commerce, and the service of finance and banking. It is the work of the world.
>
> "True business represents the mutual organized effort of society to minister to the economic requirements of civilization. It is an effort by which men provide for the material needs of each other. While it is not an end in itself, it is the important means for the attainment of a supreme end.
>
> "It rests squarely on the law of service. It has for its main

reliance truth and faith and justice. In its larger sense it is one of the greatest contributing forces to the moral and spiritual advancement of the race."

The growing tendency on the part of American business to "correct its own abuses," said the President, "has left the Government free to advance from the problems of reform and repression to those of economy and construction"; and as a consequence "capital has become abundant and prosperity reigns."



From the New York *Evening Post*

AN INDEX OF PROSPERITY—THE COST OF LIVING

How living costs vary in the United States. In New York City they are slightly higher than the general average for the country, as this chart reveals. Costs in Seattle are the highest, at almost 24 per cent. above the general average, while the lowest figures are found in Baltimore, more than 15 per cent. below the average. The Index was prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board.

To illustrate the results of governmental economy and elimination of waste he cited the following wage and commodity indexes:

"In 1920 wages were about 100 per cent. above the pre-war rates and the average wholesale price of commodities was about 120 per cent. above the pre-war rates.

"A steady increase in the wage index took place, so that during the last year it was 120 per cent. above the pre-war rate. As the cost of our production is so largely a matter of wages, and as tax-returns show that for the last year profits were ample, it would naturally have been expected that the prices of commodities would have increased.

"Yet during this period the average wholesale price-level of commodities declined from 120 per cent. above the pre-war level that it was in 1920 to only 57 per cent. above the pre-war level in 1925. Thus, as a result of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of the National Government and of the business of the country, prices went down while wages went up.

"The wage-earner receives more, while the dollar of the consumer will purchase more. The significance and importance of this result can not be overestimated."

Out of our surplus savings, he went on to say, we have been able to advance great sums for refinancing the Old World, with consequences which he described as follows:

"Every one knows that it was our resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the Armistice. Without the benefit of our credit an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas.

"When the work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began, it was accomplished again with our assistance. When Austria determined to put her financial house in order, we furnished a part of the capital. When Germany sought to establish a sound fiscal condition, we again contributed a large proportion of the necessary gold loan. Without this, the reparations plan would have utterly failed. Germany could not otherwise have paid.

"It was our large guaranty of credit that assisted Great Britain to return to a gold basis. What we have done for France, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, and other countries, is all a piece of the same endeavor. . . . These efforts and accomplishments, which have been brought about by the business interests of our country, constitute an enormous world service.

"America has disbanded her huge armies and reduced her powerful fleet, but in attempting to deal justly through the sharing of our financial resources we have done more for peace than we could have done with all our military power.

"Peace, we know, rests to a great extent upon justice, but it is very difficult for the public mind to divorce justice from economic opportunity. The problem for which we have been attempting a solution is in the first instance to place the people of the earth back into avenues of profitable employment. It was necessary to restore hope, to renew courage.

"A great contribution to this end has been made with American money. The work is not all done yet. No doubt it will develop that this has not been accomplished without some mistakes, but the important fact remains that when the world needed to be revived we did respond.

"As nations see their way to a safer economic existence they will see their way to a more peaceful existence. Possest of the means to meet personal and public obligations, people are reestablishing their self-respect. The financial strength of America has contributed to the spiritual restoration of the world."

In conclusion, and as in a sense a continuation and extension of the service already described, President Coolidge urged us to meet "the obligations of a common humanity" and give our adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. "With our already enormous and constantly increasing interests abroad, there are constantly accumulating reasons" why we should do so, he said. While the practical effect of our joining the World Court might be small, he added, "it would have a sentimental effect which would be tremendous." For "it would be public notice that the enormous influences of our country were to be cast upon the side of the enlightening processes of civilization. It would be the beginning of a new world spirit."

This "pæan to business," remarks the independent Springfield *Republican*, "would present an astonishing contrast to the speeches of President Roosevelt in 1907, if extracts from those speeches were reprinted beside Mr. Coolidge's New York utterance." Eighteen years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Roosevelt was crusading against the abuses of "big business" and castigating "malefactors of great wealth." But in spite of a notable change in the attitude of our Government toward business, adds *The Republican*, "Mr. Coolidge's attorney-general has not ceased all prosecutions under the Federal anti-trust laws." And the Democratic Baltimore *Evening Sun* warns our big business men not to be too optimistic, for "what Mr. Coolidge wants and what Mr. Coolidge gets from Congress are two wholly different things."

The President's tribute to the improved ethics of American business is deserved, declares the New York *World*, which goes on to say that any hint of "smugness" in extolling our private loans as contributions to "spiritual restoration" is counterbalanced by his challenge to the nation to enter the World Court. "The leaders of business may get both right understanding and inspiration from the leader of our Government," says the Boston *News Bureau* (Fin.), which adds:

"The character and the leadership of President Coolidge have patently been one of the strongest buttresses of national prosperity and its notable advancement in the recent past. He, as the head of the greatest of all corporations, now wields the world's greatest power. Confidence or faith in him is therefore a mighty asset for the business world. Why that faith is so strong is now made freshly plain by his own words."

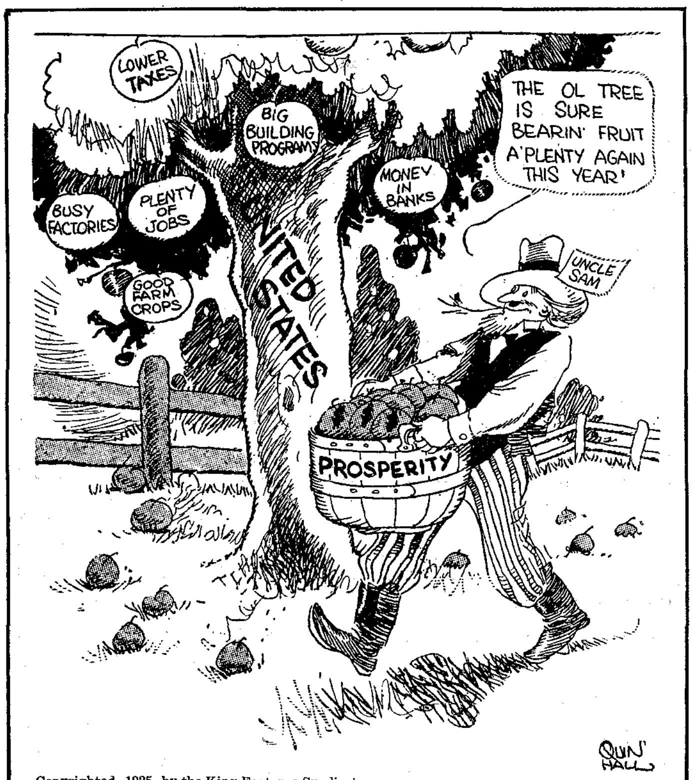
"No American can read this speech without the feeling that here is an idealistic leadership that is daily translating itself into practise," remarks the Republican Boston *Transcript;* and the Minneapolis *Tribune*, another Republican paper, agrees that "if there is one distinction in the statesmanship of President Coolidge that stands out above all others, it is that with his idealism always goes an adequate coefficient of practicality."

But in some quarters, it seems, Mr. Coolidge's words have been found neither inspiring nor soothing. Thus the London *Daily News*, under the ironic heading "Mr. Coolidge and His Halo," compared the President's "amazing address" to "a certain notorious prayer." To quote this English journal further:

"The author of that prayer also thanked God he was not as other men are, and recorded with the same smirking self-satisfaction his financial righteousness and his virtuous self-restraint. No rich parvenu can ever have addrest his humblest poor relation in a tone of more offensively oleaginous patronage than this."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* is not surprized that "Europe has resented the cavalier tone in which the President referred to our European debtors." "What *The Daily News* has put in print reflects the private opinions of most Europeans," remarks this Democratic paper, which thinks that "the arrogant tone of the President's speech fully warrants this verbal castigation."

Nor does that part of the President's speech which deals with the domestic aspect of American business lack critics. Thus the Democratic Raleigh *News and Observer*, while admitting that Mr. Coolidge's words "must be particularly pleasing to all who are living on Easy Street," is entirely unconvinced by the theory that privilege has been virtually abolished. Says this North Carolina daily, which is owned by ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels:



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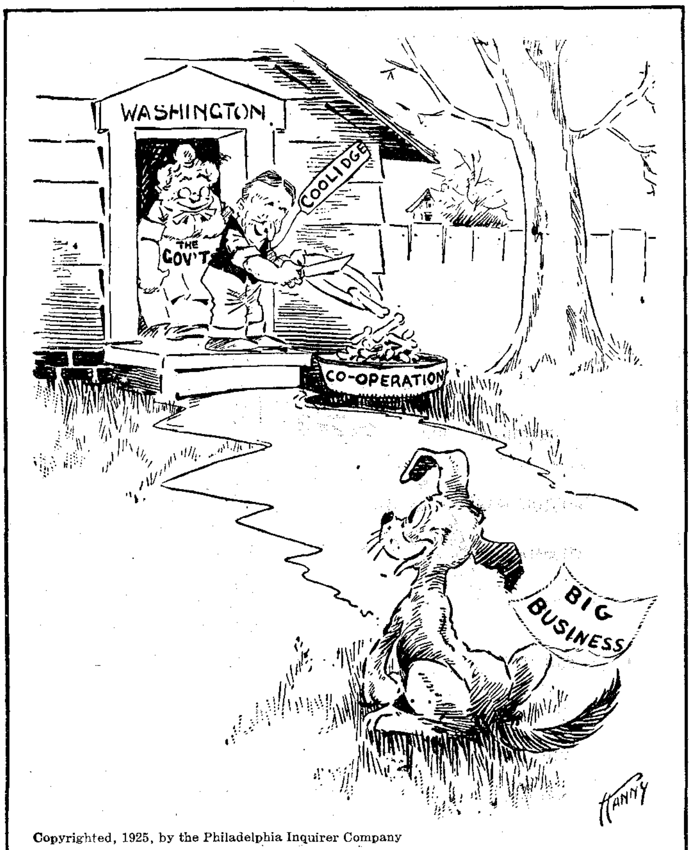
EVERYBODY'S HAPPY

—Hall in the Baltimore *News*.



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HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

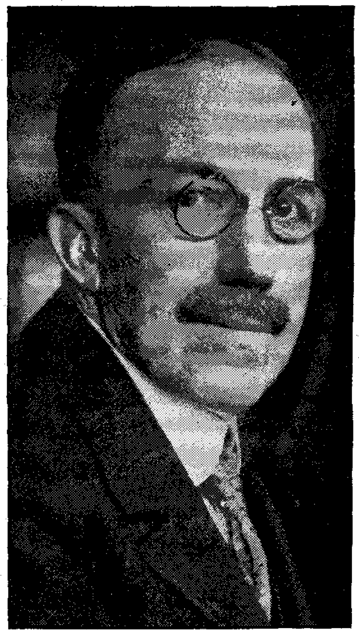
"Every well-informed man knows there never was a time when Privilege was so enthroned or as when Things were so completely in the saddle. The Tariff Board is dominated by those who are enriched by the taxation of millions; the Federal Trade Commission has been so packed by apologists for trust favorites that protests are strangled; the Department of Justice is deaf, dumb and blind to combinations in restraint of trade, and the Treasury officials sit up nights to reduce taxes on those making excess profits.

"More than that, while Mr. Coolidge utters sound doctrine, combines up to the billions are being organized contrary to the laws against trusts, and railroad combinations are being effected which presage high freight rates for all time to come, and our merchant marine is being sacrificed. And yet—all is well. Privilege declaims against privilege and uses Government for its further enrichment and control of its processes. . . .

"The virtues of Economy, Humanity, Truth, Faith and Justice are lauded, and we all applaud. They are the only solid foundations. Mr. Coolidge says they are all in actual practise by Government and all people should be happy, content, and raise no voice for change. He says this when, while there is prosperity, it is not well distributed, and when every man who looks ahead knows that Monopoly is in the saddle riding hard. But many who see the trend ask: 'What's the use of fighting?' and all who enjoy privilege raise anthems to Justice and Equality while Privilege entrenches itself."

No less skeptical is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which thinks that when the President equips big business with a halo he is indulging in "a flight of fancy, rather than a reasoned assessment of actualities." As this Democratic daily sees the situation, "business may be inclined to redress the abuses that originate with the little fellows, but it shows no universal disposition to deal with those originating higher up"; and it reminds us that—

"It is less than two years since the Senate investigations disclosed that in connection with the naval oil leases the representatives of one of the nation's greatest industries had engaged in practises which are only mildly described as abuses. Big business has done nothing to redress those wrongs. On the contrary, it continues to treat Doheny and Sinclair and important figures in the oil industry, who conveniently absented themselves from the country during the Teapot Dome trial, with as much consideration as ever."



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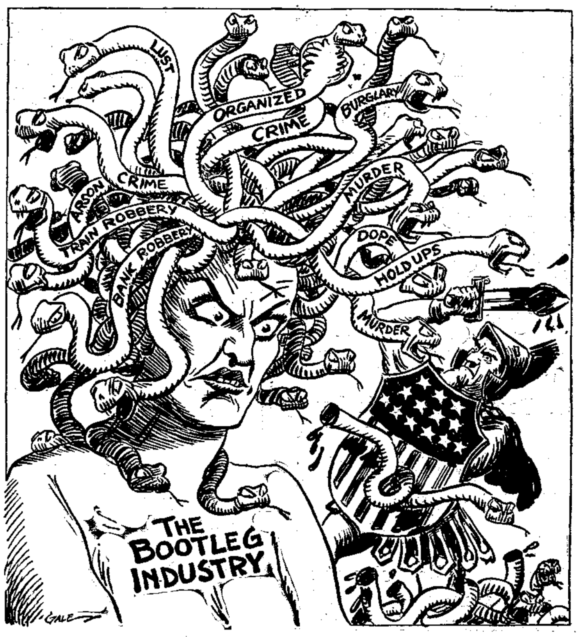
WAYNE B. WHEELER

Who maintains that all violators, large and small, should be punished.



THE MODERN MEDUSA

The only way to kill the snakes is to cut off the Gorgon's head.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

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EMORY R. BUCKNER

Who asserts that the Government can not waste time on the flask toter.

THE ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM AND TWO OF THE MEN WHO ARE AT IT

SHALL WE JAIL ONLY THE BIG BOOTLEGGERS?

NO DEVELOPMENT IN THE WHOLE COURSE of the historic struggle of the last five years over the Eighteenth Amendment has been more significant, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun,* than the controversy between Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and United States District Attorney Emory R. Buckner, of New York. Apparently, concludes the Newark *News,* Mr. Wheeler is preparing to fight harder than ever during the session of Congress just ahead "to prevent modification of the Volstead Act, and has taken this means of declaring war." At any rate, reports the Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press,* "a decided coolness has developed between the Coolidge Administration and the Anti-Saloon League over the enforcement policies inaugurated by the new Andrews Prohibition régime." J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore paper, even intimates that the Administration and the dry organization "are headed toward a break on the issue of Prohibition enforcement," and that this break may come at any time.

What seems to have started Mr. Wheeler off on his crusade against Mr. Buckner—a crusade which took the dry leader to the White House—is the District Attorney's recent announcement that the business of the Government in the present emergency is to dry up the sources of liquor supply, and not waste time and money in trying to run down petty bootleggers, waiters in cafés, and side-door saloon-keepers. According to Mr. Buckner, there are not enough courts, judges, prosecuting officials, and enforcement officers to arrest and convict all the bootleggers in New York, and that it has been and will continue to be his policy to "go after the big fellows," trusting that the little fellows will dry up from necessity once the supply lines are cut. The District Attorney, according to the Providence *News,* "also admits that he can not regard a man who carries a flask on his hip as being as hardened a criminal as a burglar or a forger. And that, of course, in the eyes of Mr. Wheeler, is a high crime and misdemeanor." To the Hartford *Times,* however, "it seems hardly grateful or politic of Mr. Wheeler to rush to the White House with complaints of Mr. Buckner, who is one of the most active enforcement officials in the entire country." But, says a Washington dispatch to the Detroit *Free Press:*

"The President's response was that the Government would like nothing better than to enforce the letter of the law against every violator, large and small, but that with a small force and restricted appropriations, the scope of governmental activity necessarily was limited and it appeared the better policy to strike at the source of supply rather than at hip-pockets."

According to one of Mr. Essary's dispatches:

"This is virtually the stand taken by Mr. Buckner, a stand which brought him into a public controversy with Mr. Wheeler.

"But the differences which have arisen go further and deeper than that raised by the New York District Attorney. In the first place the Anti-Saloon League has resented from the start the demotion of Roy A. Haynes.

"The Haynes administration of the enforcement law was satisfactory to the dry interests. They counseled him regarding policies and personnel, and backed him up in controversies with his superior officers in the Treasury.

"As long as President Harding lived all went well, Mr. Harding having found that the Anti-Saloon League was strong enough to reward or punish any candidate.

"Regarding President Coolidge, the Anti-Saloon League has never been as sure. He is a dry advocate, but he has never learned to deal with the organization as had his predecessor Then, too, the League has found itself unable to give orders to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon or Commissioner of Interna Revenue Blair, both of whom Mr. Coolidge retained as his advisers regarding Prohibition policies.

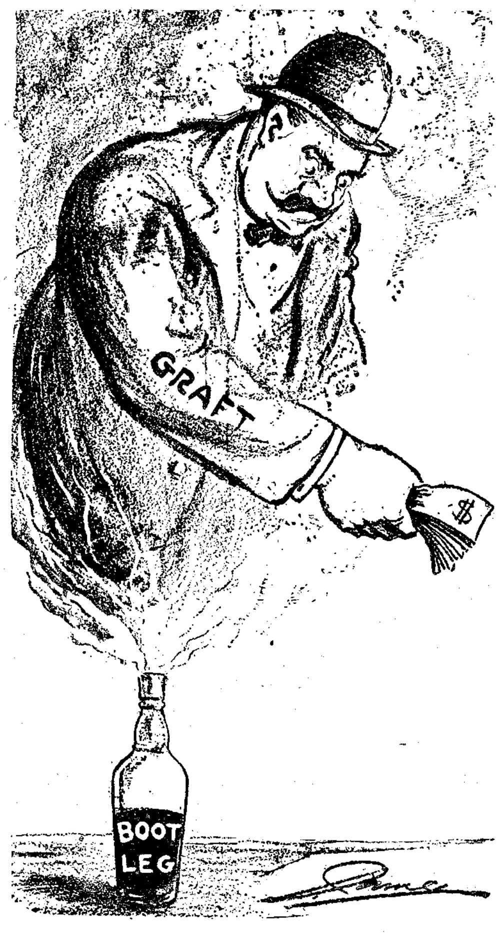
"The move which exercised the League officials more than any other, after the stripping of all authority from Commissioner Haynes, was the decision of the Treasury to decentralize the enforcement law by setting up a group of regional directors. All these circumstances have arrayed many of the most active of the dry leaders against the Administration, and it would not be surprizing if some positive evidence of this distrust should come to the surface at any time."

Mr. Wheeler's attack upon the District Attorney, in the opinion of Washington correspondents, assumes great importance, because, as a staff correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* points out, "Mr. Buckner is merely carrying out the program laid down by Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, the Administration's Prohibition chief." Mr. Wheeler's opinion, as quoted i New York papers, is that—

"Much of the good work Mr. Buckner has done, for which he deserves much credit, has been neutralized by his oft-quoted statements that he will not prosecute the so-called small violators of the Prohibition Law. In New York, where there is no State code, this is an invitation to the bootleggers to ply their criminal trade without any interference.

"A policy or precedent which reaches the big violators first is doubtless a good one, but no United States District Attorney, or other officers who take the oath of office to enforce the law, has any right to say he will not enforce certain provisions of the statutes."

Mr. Buckner, as quoted in New York newspapers, believes that—



THE MODERN GENIE OF THE BOTTLE

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

"The National Prohibition Law can not be enforced without an adequate number of agents, who are paid a living wage and without an adequate number of courts. These agents and these courts must be supplied either by the State or by the United States. The United States at present has not the requisite number of agents, does not pay them a living wage, and has neither a sufficient number of courts nor the right kind of courts for effective and complete enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

"Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, says that Senators and Representatives who are very friendly to strict enforcement are opposed to such a plan because inferior courts would mean inferior Judges, because these Judges would be appointed for life, and because such a system would impair the dignity of the United States Courts. I reply that it can never be undignified to enforce the law, and no honest Judge charged with enforcement of the law can be an undignified person.

"The bogey about Federal judges being appointed for life has, in my judgment, defeated Prohibition enforcement for the past five years, and will continue to defeat it until Congress is willing to provide the obvious machinery, which not only the Prohibition Law but the narcotic law and every other kind of crime which is dealt with by Special Sessions Judges, or traffic courts, or police magistrates, require. In the State enforcement law which I advocate, all petty violations and, in fact, nearly all violations except conspiracy cases, should be made misdemeanors so that in New York City, at least, the Courts of Special Sessions could dispose of thousands and thousands of cases annually. When a case is tried in Special Sessions it can be tried in thirty minutes. When it is tried with a jury, it frequently takes one or two days.

"We can not prosecute these small violators because we have not the Judges or the clerks, or the staffs, or the Prohibition agents. Besides, it is more important to arrest a seller of narcotics than a drug addict. It is likewise more important to stop the activities of a vendor of liquor in large quantities than to concentrate upon waiters. Put the big sellers out of business and the waiters will have no more liquor to sell. We are doing our utmost to enforce the law where it will hurt by padlocking restaurants which have large money investments and by prosecuting bootleggers who are higher up. We ought to have Federal Judges, or United States commissioners scattered all over New York State, just like traffic courts, or Justices of the Peace, with power to send liquor violators to jail up to six months without a jury trial, or even a year.

"So long, however, as I have but one-third of the time of one Judge for Prohibition prosecutions, I shall continue my present policy.

"After a close-up of Prohibition enforcement in this district for eight months, I have reached a firm conviction that the citizens of this State should demand of the Legislature the immediate passage of a State enforcement act. The Prohibition Law will be enforced when the people who violate it begin to go to jail."

Nearly every one of official importance in Washington, says a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, "is in sympathy with the policies adopted by Mr. Buckner, and believe that he has done excellent work in his attempt to clean up New York." But, asks Robert T. Small in one of his Consolidated Press dispatches, "what is a District Attorney to do when, according to unofficial estimates, the Volstead Law is violated 500,000 times every day in New York City alone? He can not deal with half a million 'criminals' a day. Incidentally, if New York City presents such a problem the situation throughout the country as a whole must be appalling." Mr. Buckner, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, has pursued a "sensible and effective" course. As a result, in approximately eight months some five hundred liquor-selling places, big and little, have been closed. The Utica *Press*, Rochester *Herald*, and Troy *Record*, among New York State papers, agree with *The Times*, and in the Washington *Post* we read:

"District Attorney Buckner's point is well taken and his argument sound. Throughout the country Federal court calendars have been jammed with Prohibition cases involving petty violations of the law which have crowded out more important cases. It is impossible for the lower Federal courts to confine themselves to cases involving violations of the Prohibition Law. Mr. Buckner has proposed what seems to be a practical working plan for dealing with persons who break the dry law in a small way. Instead of opposing it, the general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League should give it his support, or else submit a better scheme."

Nevertheless, maintains the New York *World*, "it is not theoretically within the right of any executive official to determine how much of a law he will enforce." This point is also taken up by the Springfield *Union*, which says:

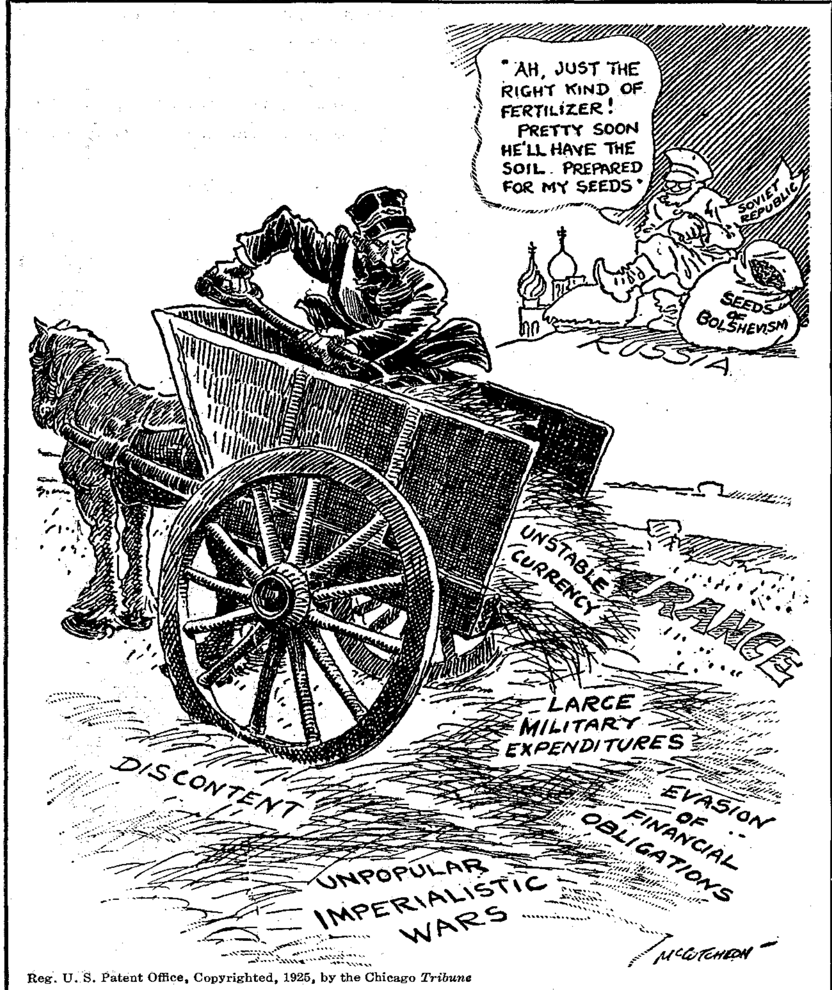
"District Attorney Buckner advocates creating Federal police courts, increasing Federal machinery, to go after the big fish and to let the small fry go. That may seem as rational and practicable as anything could be in the administration of such a law, but is it honest? Is it treating the Constitution and statutes of the United States fairly to assume that only in a small percentage can they be rationally or practicably enforced? Is it honest to have a law which creates a multitude of petty offenders, but law officers who make a virtue of paying no attention to them? Is it honest for the Government of the United States of America to pick a criminal here and there only from its artificially created overabundance of criminal citizenship?

"Mr. Wheeler holds that an offense against the Volstead Law is punishable whether it is little or big, and that it is making a travesty of the law and of justice to let the multitude of petty offenders go their own way without fear of punishment. We are inclined to think that in principle Mr. Wheeler is right. This policy of giving a free rein to petty crime in the hope of being able to check crime of larger proportions may be practically necessary in Prohibition, but in principle it seems to be vicious and to lead to exceedingly vicious consequences. When crime becomes so expanded in its scope and so general in operation that the power of the Government is adequate only to look for the 'big fish,' the nets of the law are likely to break with the little ones. It is not at all agreeable to be told that the Government has neither the time, money, nor personnel to enforce its own Constitution and statutes."

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL QUICKSAND

A FRANCE STARING "bleakly at her own bankruptcy" is envisaged by a rather extreme newspaper writer who has been watching the downfall of the franc and the passing of Premiers, and the vain struggle of Finance Ministers to cope with the fiscal problems of the Republic. As a Paris correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal* sums it all up: "Politically the situation is nonsensical. Financially it is critical. Therefore the outlook is unhappy." France already staggering under the burden of reconstruction must, so the Boston *Transcript* notes, choose between inflation with all that it implies, or a levy on capital, or a tremendous increase in direct taxation. And no political group in her Parliament is strong enough to put through its own program, or willing to submerge its own views to work out a compromise plan. France has had five revolutions in little more than a century, yet to-day, says William Bird, in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Paris, the nation "faces perhaps its most severe crisis in modern history." "Yet there is no suffering, no unemployment, business is proceeding normally, and there is not the slightest sign of disorder." Nevertheless, statesmen, bankers, merchants, industrial leaders "meet hourly in frantic conferences, each questioning the other in the hope of finding a miraculous outlet from the threatening disaster." As this writer frankly states it:

"France's floating debt amounts to sixty billion paper francs (about $2,400,000,000). If redemption is demanded it means that the Treasury must pay out an average of 200,000,000 francs (about $8,000,000) daily for a year. And to meet this threatened demand for payment there are available 400,000,000 francs (about $16,000,000)—just enough for two days."


"AH, JUST THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER! PRETTY SOON HE'LL HAVE THE SOIL PREPARED FOR MY SEEDS"
SOVIET REPUBLIC
SEEDS OF BOLSHEVISM
RUSSIA
UNSTABLE CURRENCY
FRANCE
LARGE MILITARY EXPENDITURES
DISCONTENT
EVASION OF FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS
UNPOPULAR IMPERIALISTIC WARS
McCUTCHEON

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS USING DANGEROUS FERTILIZER
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

And what particularly disturbs informed Frenchmen, we read on, "is that there are only two precedents in French history for the present situation, namely in 1789 and in 1848." In both cases, continues Mr. Bird, the solution was partial repudiation, and this was followed by revolution.

The French crisis is obviously both financial and political. It is hard to say which difficulty is more fundamental. Let us note first what our best-informed press writers have to say about France's financial predicament. Primarily, as we read in a Consolidated Press statement, "failure to secure from Germany the reparations she had counted on, the cost of reconstruction of her devastated regions, and recent expensive colonial wars are held to be mainly responsible for France's financial troubles." Not long ago Senator Borah said: "If France goes on the rocks financially it will not be because of the honest debts she owes to the people of the United States, but because of the improper use she is making of her wealth." But this is answered by the New York *Times*, which calls attention to the National Industrial Conference Board's figures showing that France is by no means undertaxed, that Great Britain takes in taxes about 23 per cent. of the annual national income, France almost 21 per cent., Italy more than 19 per cent., and the United States 11½ per cent. Nor, according to *The Times*, is France the greatest offender in spending money for armaments. Percentages of national budgets devoted to national defense are given as follows: Poland, 40 per cent.; United States, 19 per cent.; Russia, 18 per cent.; Czecho-Slovakia, 18 per cent; France, 15.8 per cent.; Great Britain, 14.5 per cent.; Italy, 14 per cent.; Irish Free State, 10 5 per cent.; Germany, 8.5 per cent. of non-reparations expenditures. Moreover, even if France were to cut her military expenditures in two it would help her but little as there would still remain the $700,000,000 annual interest on the domestic debt. "The national debt consumes 55 per cent. of French revenues, 44 per cent. of Great Britain's."

Statements that France is growing wealthier since the war and is undertaxed are flatly denied by Senator Berenger, who was on the Caillaux debt mission and is a leading financial authority. Senator Berenger declares that France is now spending one-fourth less for national defense than in 1913 measured in dollars. The depreciation of the value of Frencl government securities since 1913 is said to mean a loss o $13,000,000,000 to the French people, with a proportionate los in privately issued securities. The depressing burden o France's internal debt is thus carefully explained by Melvin J Woodworth in a series of articles in his *Wall Street News:*

"Instead of printing money to meet the deficits in her budget she has printed bonds and short-term notes. In order to refun such issues as have fallen due and raise new money for additiona deficits, it has been necessary for the French Treasury to offe increasingly attractive terms in the way of interest rates an premiums until to-day the country has a hopelessly top-heav internal debt structure.

"The total French internal debt amounts to about 300,000 000,000 francs. The Government is forced in the current yea to provide for the refunding of 21,000,000,000 francs in thre year, six-year, and ten-year bonds which have fallen or are abo to fall due. The scheme devised for meeting such of the obligations as have already matured was only a partial succes and a partial success is tantamount to failure.

Drury College
Springfield, Missouri

"With the plight of the German middle classes as an object lesson, the French are perhaps more hasty than they otherwise would be to protect their savings from losing value should any catastrophe overtake the currency. The wealthy are converting their securities into the currencies of neighboring nations or into British and American securities, and the middle and peasant classes are putting their savings into such tangible property as land, and spending their income as fast as it is made."

"France is probably to-day nearer the real dangers of inflation than at any time since the end of the war," writes Edwin L. James from Paris to the New York *Times*, as he calls attention to the fact that the last act of the Painlevé Government was to secure a 1,500,000,000 franc issue of bank-notes to meet ordinary expenses, and to the probability that at least 5,000,000,000 more will have to be issued to meet obligations falling due in the next few months.

The real trouble, declares Raymond G. Carroll, the New York *Evening Post's* Paris correspondent, is that "instead of cutting at the root of the financial difficulty by riddance of thousands of unnecessary place-holders in the Federal bureaucracy, decreasing military costs, and equalizing the interest rate paid upon internal bonded indebtedness," the political leaders try "to perpetuate past follies and keep the finance ship afloat without detaching the barnacles." For France, declares the Detroit *Free Press*, rigorous self-sacrificing taxation is the surest road to financial recovery. But, observes Mr. James in one of his dispatches, the income tax is "so high already that it is dodged by a majority of those who ought to pay in France." France must reduce her public debt, and, insists *The Nation* (New York),

"If she is to do that it will have to be by sacrifices on the part of her men of wealth. The Left parties justly demand that men of wealth be forced to make sacrifices. If they refuse, if they use the conservative Senate as a fortress from which to fight any effort to make them sacrifice, they will only be calling on the deluge. No country is revolution-proof when its rich men refuse to heed the writing on the wall."

In France there are three general rival programs of financial reform, writes C. R. Hargrove from Paris to *The Wall Street Journal:* the Socialist plan of a capital levy; the Caillaux plan for super-taxes on income and certain kinds of property and the establishment of a special fund to take care of the floating debt; and the Conservative scheme for rigid economy, broader taxation, and the turning over of State monopolies to private hands. A government lottery bond is also proposed. The Baltimore *Sun* editorially calls attention to four suggested roads to safety, upon none of which the governmental representatives of the French people have been able to agree:

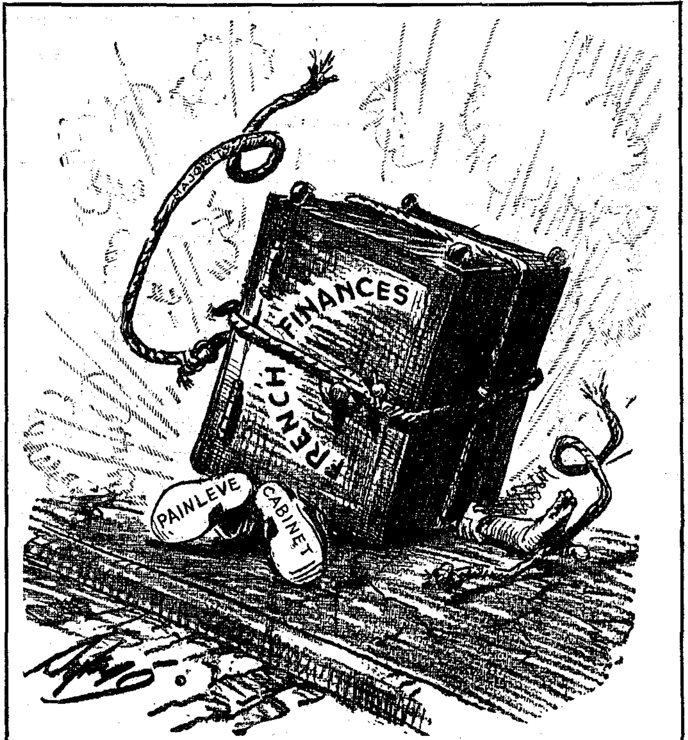
"One of these roads is a capital levy, which those subject to it egard as a form of confiscation. A second is repudiation of her internal debt, which in France means a blow at every thrifty peasant as well as shopkeeper. A third is 'consolidation' of the nternal debt, which was the program upon which Painlevé has come a cropper, and which itself has a flavor of repudiation. And the fourth is a drastic increase in taxation and a drastic curtailment of expenditures. As France is already very heavily taxed, the proposal to increase tax burdens is not likely to be popular. And as France has both a strongly developed patriotic complex, as well as two wars on her hands, it may be difficult to persuade her people to cut out military expenditures."

In Washington, according to Frank R. Kent, of *The Sun,*

"The private view of the best-posted people is that there is eally but one solution—and that is a practical repudiation by France of her entire internal debt. In effect, that is what Germany did, and if there is eventually any other way out for France, no one can see it. The things, other than repudiation, which would put her on her feet seem to be politically impossible."

But several writers, both French and American, declare that the one thing France needs above all is leadership. And this brings us to the political phase of the crisis, which needs a few words of explanation. Since the general election of May, 1924, as editors remind us, the French Chamber of Deputies has been controlled by the "*Cartel des Gauches,*" or group of radical, socialistic parties. Premier Herriot represented this group. When he fell last April on account of the financial situation, Paul Painlevé took his place. He made Joseph Caillaux Finance Minister, but Caillaux's opposition to the capital levy insisted on by the Socialists and his failure to negotiate a debt settlement with the United States led to a reorganization of the Painlevé cabinet without Caillaux on October 29. Painlevé then tried to draw up a finance bill which would suit both the more extreme Socialist party among the groups supporting him and the more conservative Senate. He was defeated by a combination of conservatives and Communists in a vote on a minor provision of his bill. After his resignation the two houses of Parliament voted an emergency advance of 1,500,000,000 francs by the Bank of France to take care of immediate government needs.

The politico-financial crisis reminds the New York *Evening World* and the Los Angeles *Express* of the situation in France just before the Revolution. It seems to the New York *Evening Post* that France "is rapidly adding political bankruptcy to what has long been tantamount to financial bankruptcy." It would seem that no constitutional Cabinet can obtain a permanent majority in Parliament, says Constantine Brown in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Paris. He adds:



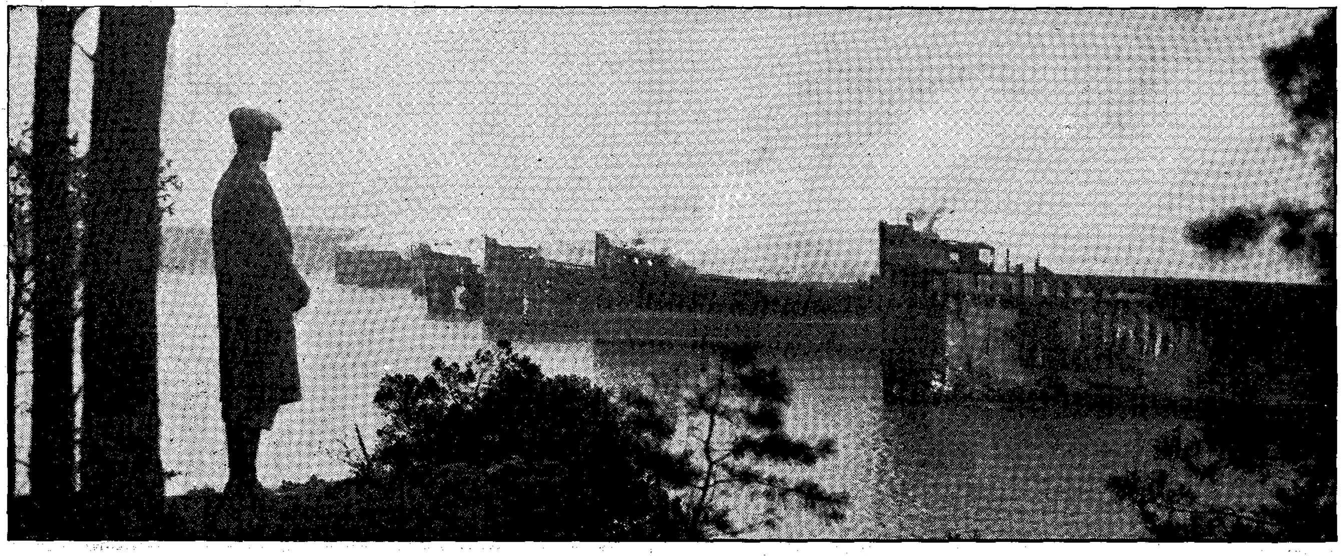
MORE WASTED EFFORT
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

"Deputies of the Right are looking around for a Mussolini, who, ignoring Parliament's authority, would govern by force. Extreme Socialists, who still form a majority, are of the same opinion, but they talk of a dictatorship like that of Robespierre and the famous '*Committee du Salut Public.*'

"Public opinion is watching the parliamentary struggle with the feeling that whatever the outcome may be, the public will be the scapegoat. Prominent business men and industrialists who have been keeping themselves in the background are alarmed at the tremendous strides being made by Socialism, and are coming forward with money and are helping organize associations to fight the Communists and Socialists.

"There is no doubt in the mind of the average Frenchman that only a dictator can save the country and everybody is looking around for the man.

"No party leader wants to take the responsibility of accepting the Premiership, with Parliament as it is to-day. The Socialists are convinced that if their drastic bills are passed by the Chamber they will be turned down by the Senate, while the Moderates can not obtain a majority in the Chamber."



SHALL WE SCRAP THE BOARD THAT SCRAPPED THE SHIPS?

So much "firing" and scrapping has accompanied the operations of the Shipping Board that the above blaze seems quite "in the picture." These wooden vessels, built for the Government during the war, and now useless, were burned to the water's edge recently in the Potomac River, after all salable parts had been salvaged.

A BASIS FOR A NEW SHIPPING POLICY

THE CONTROL AND SALE of government merchant ships will be taken from the Shipping Board and placed in President Coolidge's hands, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation also divorced from the Shipping Board if the recommendations in the report of the President's investigator of the shipping situation are accepted. Mr. H. G. Dalton, a Cleveland shipping expert, who was asked by the President to investigate the internal mechanism of the two governmental organizations following the ousting of Admiral Palmer as head of the Fleet Corporation, is the investigator in question. His outstanding recommendation, according to Walker S. Buel, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "is a proposal to take the administration of the Fleet from the Shipping Board, place it under a reorganized Fleet Corporation . . . and restore the Shipping Board to its original status as a largely judicial and regulatory body." Continues Mr. Buel:

"As the White House several times has announced that the President's policy would be determined largely by the character of Mr. Dalton's findings, it is assumed that the report of the Clevelander will form the basis of Administration proposals to Congress in the coming session.

"This belief is strengthened by the fact that the general type of reorganization recommended, the separation of administrative duties from a board also charged with judicial and regulatory functions, is one strongly favored by influential members of the Administration, notably Secretary Hoover."

Aside from the transfer of control over the ships, the major points made by Mr. Dalton may be summarized as follows:

Government operation can never succeed, and private ownership should be substituted for it, but private ownership should not be attempted until the various services are self-supporting, or nearly so.

Some important changes are needed in present management, involving consolidation of services and a different way of distributing profits and losses.

Revision of routes is needed and should be undertaken with the aid and suggestion of the Department of Commerce.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation should be entirely separated from the Shipping Board and should be provided with a new type of board of directors, consisting of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Commerce and the Postmaster-General, to secure the cooperation of the government departments in the development of the merchant marine.

Extra costs involved in carrying the mails, etc., should be apportioned among the government departments served and the money paid over to the Fleet Corporation.

Ships not needed for actual operating purposes should be disposed of as promptly as practicable.

The railroads should be allowed to resume the operation o steamships.

"Under the present contract," says the Washington *Star* "the Government pays all the losses and at the same tim guarantees the operators a commission on all the business carrie to and from this country." Meanwhile, adds the Cleveland *Plai Dealer*, "the public foots a bill of $25,000,000 annually o account of operating deficits," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* i not surprized that the President "wants to put an end to th extravagance, incompetence, and confusion." Of the recommendation that the railways be permitted to resume operation o steamships, the New York *Times* says:

"The railways were ordered to dispose of their steamship line partly because the ownership of steamships by the railways mad the regulation of rates difficult. It was all right for water carriers to compete with the railways, but wrong for the railway to compete with water-carriers. Now sentiment favors the revival of our merchant marine, and the railways may restor their steamships if the law is brought into accord with th change. The railways could attract a great traffic to American bottoms if they were able to quote a through rate from th prairie elevators over the North Atlantic routes."

On the whole, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"Mr. Dalton's survey is temperate and workable, altho i adds but little to what we already knew about the shippin problem. His weakest recommendation is the continued maintenance of the Shipping Board as a regulatory body. It has performed little or no service in that connection so far, and there i probably very little that it can perform."

Other editors, more outspoken and less sympathetic, see in th Dalton report merely another variation of the present method of control, "likely to do more harm than good," to quote th Baltimore *Sun*. "The Shipping Board is still a refuge for 'lam ducks,'" agrees the *Sun's* evening namesake, and the Buffal *Express* objects to the president of the Fleet Corporation serving also as chairman of the Shipping Board. "The Interstat Commerce Commission could not function if its chairman wer also a railroad manager," points out the Buffalo paper in thi connection. Finally, declares the New York *World:*

"Mr. Dalton treads on dubious ground when he recommend a disguised subsidy in the form of payments for carrying th mails. In other respects his recommendations are sound, an as they come from a practical shipping man of the Middle Wes it can hardly be said this time that they are made in behalf of th Northeastern Atlantic States and at the expense of the Sout and West."

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE SENATE

FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, will long be remembered in the United States Senate, it is predicted, for on that day Governor Sorlie, of North Dakota, challenged that legislative body by appointing, as the successor to the late Senator Ladd, Mr. Gerald P. Nye, a "Progressive Republican" country editor. Whether Mr. Nye will be seated is a debatable question, we are told in Washington dispatches. The Constitution provides that the Senate and House of Representatives each "shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Under this provision, maintains the Washington *Post*, "the Senate can refuse to seat any person, whether he holds his credentials by virtue of election or appointment." Regular Republicans have plainly indicated that they will oppose the seating of Mr. Nye, who is active in Nonpartizan League circles. They contend that the Governor of North Dakota had no authority to make an appointment to the Senate because the State Legislature had not complied with the requirement of the Seventeenth Amendment conferring upon the Governor authority to make a temporary appointment pending an election. To seat Mr. Nye, therefore, "would be a palpable violation of the Constitution," maintains the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. There is also a precedent covering the present situation, we are informed by the Detroit *News*. As this is outlined by George Akerson, Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis *Tribune:*

Keystone View photograph

A ROCKY ROAD AHEAD OF HIM

Gerald P. Nye, thirty-three years old, member of the Nonpartizan League, and editor of *The Sentinel-Courier* at Cooperstown, North Dakota, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Ladd. But Republican leaders say the appointment is unconstitutional.

> "Some years ago the Governor of Alabama appointed Frank P. Glass to fill a vacancy in the Senate, basing his right to do so upon a statute giving the State Executive the right to fill vacancies in State offices. But the Senate finally refused to accept Mr. Glass.
>
> "North Dakota's Legislature has not passed any specific legislation upon the subject of filling vacancies in the United States Senate since the Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified in 1912. But in 1917 the North Dakota Legislature did pass an act giving the Governor the right to fill vacancies in State and district offices. It is the contention of Governor Sorlie, and also of the La Follette group in the Senate, that that gives him the power to fill the senatorial vacancy. The La Follette group desires to retain its full voting strength. More than that, it wants a *cause celebre*. It now believes it has found the issue.
>
> "There is a provision which says that no State can be deprived of its rightful representation in the United States Senate. On that provision the fight will be made."

"The general feeling in Washington," says Jay G. Hayden, the Detroit *News* correspondent at the Capital, "is that Governor Sorlie is preparing to be a candidate for Senator at the primary next June, and that the appointment of Nye is merely a gesture." This is also the opinion of the Duluth *News-Tribune*, which says:

> "Governor Sorlie apparently expects the Senate to turn down his appointment of Nye. This would relieve the Governor of all criticism, 'pass the buck' to the Senate, and leave the field open for the Governor himself to become a candidate next year. If that is his object, it is rather shrewd politics."

The contention of Nye adherents that a United States Senator is primarily a State official, and that consequently a Governor of a State has a right to make an appointment to fill a vacancy pending an election, is ridiculed by the Springfield *Republican*. "Congress was created by the Federal Constitution, and its members are paid out of funds in the United States Treasury," is the way the Massachusetts paper disposes of this technicality. Washington correspondents of New York papers also remind us that Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Republican National Senatorial Committee, journeyed to North Dakota several weeks ago and informed Governor Sorlie that the appointment of a Senator by the Governor would be unconstitutional. The Governor, nevertheless, went ahead and now "the political fat is in the fire," as one editor puts it.

The events leading up to the appointment of Mr. Nye, with some illuminating sidelights, are thus sketched by a near-by paper, the Minneapolis *Journal:*

> "Soon after Senator Ladd died, Governor Sorlie declared that he would make no appointment, lest it cause hard feelings among the faithful. Later on he announced that there would be no special election, because it cost too much money, and that the State could get along nicely with only one Senator until the regular election a year hence.
>
> "Next he suddenly called a special election for primary day next summer. And now he has named Mr. Nye, a young Nonpartizan Leaguer, as Senator, explaining that Mr. Nye will hold the office until it can be filled by popular election.
>
> "That is good politics, if not good logic. If Mr. Nye's appointment is legal and he is seated by the Senate, the special election is obviously unnecessary and superfluous. His title in that case would be good for the entire unexpired portion of Senator Ladd's term."

Of the newspapers which believe Mr. Nye should be seated, the Indianapolis *News* charges the Senate with being hostile to Governor Sorlie's appointee because "he is looked upon as an insurgent Republican." And Senate Republicans must move with care, we are warned, lest it furnish plausibility to a "radical" rallying cry that a State has been disfranchised because of its politics. "We are entitled to two Senators, and I can see no reason why Mr. Nye should not be seated," Governor Sorlie is quoted as saying, and Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, is said to be of the opinion that this right should not be outweighed by a technicality of law. Finally, observes the Memphis *Commercial Appeal:*

> "Should the regular Republicans refuse to seat Mr. Nye, they themselves will be guilty of an illegal action. Not only that, but also will they stand guilty of the much more grave offense of depriving the people of North Dakota of equal representation in the highest lawmaking body of the nation. The regular Republicans can not expect to gain anything by that course. It will surely be resented by fair-minded people throughout the nation, and in the Northwestern States it will be the finest campaign material for the Progressives that could be furnished.
>
> "The regulars can gain but little by refusing Mr. Nye a seat, and they would make it certain that they would lose much. They would forfeit any chance they might have in North Dakota, and at the same time they would make it reasonably certain that the power of the Progressives in the Northwest and elsewhere is greatly strengthened."

THE NEW DEAL IN CHINA

ONE OF THE TURNING POINTS, not only in the life of China, but also in the development of Asia, is seen by Washington and Peking correspondents of American newspapers in China's recent escape from the "vicious circle"—the unwillingness of the Powers to grant China tariff autonomy or an increase in her tariff rates unless and until she should abolish the likin, or provincial "nuisance taxes," and China's profest inability to do this until other sources of revenue were found. Now that the Powers represented in the Customs Conference at Peking have granted China unrestricted tariff rights, beginning January 1, 1929, and China in return has agreed to abolish the likin, that republic, in the opinion of many editors, may proceed to work out her own economic salvation. Committees already have been appointed by the representatives of the Powers at the Peking conference to deal with such matters as compensation to the Chinese Provinces for the loss of the likin; the consolidation of China's debt; the allotment of funds for constructive undertakings; and the administrative expenses of the Chinese Government.

The main purpose of the Customs Conference was to make it possible for China to collect revenues sufficient to effect her financial rehabilitation, for without money the Central Government could not maintain an army large enough to cope with the powerful "tu-chuns" or military governors of the Provinces. The abolition of the likin was also a necessary move, because these taxes gave the military governors their chief revenues with which to defy Peking and the forces of law and order. It is the breaking of this vicious circle that leads the New York *Evening Post* to remark: "Permitting China to fix her own tariff regulations is a crucial step in a movement which, in time, will change the entire political and commercial complexion of the Far East." "It was the only sensible and honorable course for the Powers to take," adds the Hartford *Times*. "The system that has been in force was an infringement on China's sovereignty," declares the Seattle *Times*, and if China is to regain that sovereignty, says the New York *Herald Tribune*, she must be allowed to levy her own tariffs.

With full authority over her revenues, several editors agree, China can collect enough money to pay off her debts, amounting to only a few millions, which, to quote the Washington *Post*, "have heretofore furnished the excuse for refusal by certain foreign Powers to relax their grip upon China's fiscal affairs." With the matter of tariffs settled, explains the Hartford paper, "it will be possible for the Powers to enter into negotiations with China for the elimination of extraterritorial jurisdiction and other vexatious problems with a knowledge that a basis for frank and honorable discussion has been established." The recent action at the Peking Conference also "clears the way for the immediate adoption of the much-delayed Washington Treaty," points out the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. "The outlook for China is bright," thinks the Indianapolis *News*, "for she will have three years in which to build a stable foundation for the important tasks ahead." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "Commercial and political policies, for so long based upon the assumed immutability of things Chinese, are in for a drastic overhauling. China is stirring toward real nationhood. The rest of the world is slowly awakening to the possible significance of China as a nation—the most powerful in the world in point of population and man-power—a nation such as the world has never yet seen.
>
> "The logic of Chinese immutability has depended upon two principal specific points. The first was that the Western Powers would always be able to control China's commercial relations through the treaty right to fix Chinese tariffs. The second was that they would maintain their political superiority through the extraterritorial treaties. As long as these two bulwarks held, nothing could alter the blessed old order of things in China—neither war nor disaster nor political upheavals.
>
> "Reasoning thus, some of the nations attached a minimum o significance to treaties or declarations. All were conditional—i China did thus and so, the Powers would agree to this and that. The conditions were always deemed impossible of execution.
>
> "China has at last succeeded in breaking through this viciou circle. The Powers unconditionally agree to tariff independence China agrees to abolish the provincial duties. But the two ar kept separate. The Chinese have won a revolutionary victory
>
> "Within a few weeks the problem of extraterritoriality wil come up for review. It is more complicated than that of th tariffs. But the Chinese may well hope for a similar ultimat outcome.
>
> "In light of these developments, it is plain that China i moving toward national sovereignty and independence. Wha this means, for good or evil, it is obviously impossible to predict. But that it is highly important for the United States goe without saying.
>
> "Through all their ups and downs, the Chinese have come t regard the United States as their best friend. From the beginning this Government has based its policy, not upon the logi of immutability, but upon the certainty that China woul change. This attitude, maintained, on the whole, with considerable consistency, has proved of tremendous assistance to China
>
> "The Washington Conference and the Shantung matter American pressure upon other Powers for ratification of th Chinese treaties; insistence by the United States, after ratification, that the tariff conference be held and the issue of extraterritoriality pushed; American willingness to go outside th Washington treaties to consider tariff independence and t bring pressure upon the other nations to do so—these thing intelligent Chinese are not likely soon to forget.
>
> "Without attaching too much importance to internationa gratitude, one can not fail to see that America holds a position o unique influence in China to-day. Politically, this is a fact of firs significance in view of the changing complexion of the Far East
>
> "Commercially, it may have even weightier bearing. China with an annual trade to-day of $2,000,000,000, is, potentially, a $20,000,000,000 country. If American friendship has mean anything to China, America in the future will stand at the hea of the line to benefit by Chinese commercial expansion certai to result from the movement now under way for economic an political independence."

The Detroit *Free Press*, on the other hand, maintains tha "Chinese tariff and revenue reform can be practicable and fruitful only if and when China achieves domestic order and peace." There is a note of skepticism in other well-known newspapers The Philadelphia *Record*, for example, recalls that "China ha promised to abolish the likin before, and has been unable t accomplish it." "Theoretically," remarks the New York *Heral Tribune*, "the Peking Government would be delighted to abolis the likin. But can it?" To this paper:

> "It is a guess whether China at this stage really wants sovereignty and independence sufficiently to pay the price—to organize a central authority which has no use either for the likin o for local military dictators."

Another New York paper, *The Journal of Commerce*, eve goes so far as to intimate that "the representatives of th Powers at the Peking Conference are convinced that any agreements they may now reach will be subjected to modificatio or revision when another conference, called at a more opportun time, assembles to discuss Chinese problems." The neighborin *World* likewise indicates that it remains to be convinced by th recent action of the Peking Conference, when it says:

> "To exact of the Chinese Government that by January 1 1929, it make an end of all inland taxes on goods in transit i to lay down the requirement that there be a strong Government at Peking capable of imposing its will upon all provincia governors. There is no such Government, and it is out of th question that any such Government can be created except on solid financial basis. So long as the Chinese Government doe not control its own tariff and is subject to the present foreig restrictions, it must remain weak and altogether impotent t enforce any policy against the wishes of provincial magnates.
>
> "What is threatened is more traveling round a circle unt the point is again reached where tariff autonomy is still to b withheld from China because it can not execute by a give date terms of an agreement with the Powers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

One century's sacrilege is another's archeology.—*Boston Herald.*

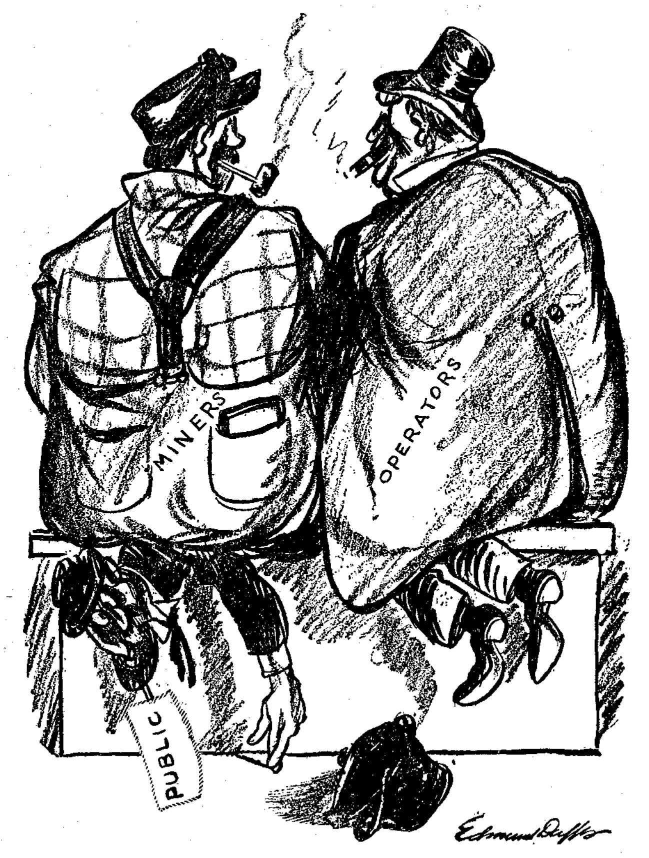
The proper time to buy coal seems to have been ten years ago. —*Columbia Record.*

Sometimes a girl's ideal is shattered, but oftener he is just plain broke.—*Florence Herald.*

Looks as if nothing could bring peace to the Army and Navy except a war.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Revolution in Russia faces the difficulty of upsetting a wagon already upside down.—*Boston Herald.*

The suspicious part is that the amateur who mistakes a guide for a deer usually hits him.—*Pottsville Journal.*



Miners—"Let's compromise"

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun.*

As a general rule, a man who doesn't know his own mind hasn't missed so much at that.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Propaganda has been so discredited that we never again shall believe anything the enemy says. — *Spartanburg Herald.*

Mussolini lets only the married men emigrate. He likes to keep those who recognize no thumb but his.—*Paterson News.*

Debt Funding (international style): "Jim, let me have another eight bucks and I'll pay you back that five." —*Detroit News.*

If women were as hard to please before marriage as afterward, most of the men would be bachelors. — *Cottage Grove (Ore.) Sentinel.*

Chinese elections are now settled by bullets, not ballots. The advantage of this system is that recounts are not necessary.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Department of Commerce reports motor-car fatalities decreased six in one month. Somebody must have had engine trouble.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Criminologist says women do not make good detectives. Of course not! Plainclothes women? Why, the very ideah!—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Governor Pinchot thinks he can settle the coal strike, but we fear those miners won't be willing to come back from Florida and go to work.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The French, while declaring that the capital levy might depreciate the franc, have allowed the franc to depreciate till the loss amounts to a capital levy.—*Louisville Times.*

Publicity has been developed into a fine art, being able, for instance, to make you think you've longed all your life for something you never even heard of before.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Whatever our weakness in the air, the fast increasing number of armored cars used by banks and business houses makes us feel pretty strong in case of another war.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Florida land is now selling for $20,000 a front foot; and if anybody ever reminds Spain that she sold us the whole peninsula for $5,000,000 there is likely to be another Spanish-American War.—*Southern Lumberman.*

If we can have civilized warfare, why not civilized peace?—*Oil City Derrick.*

Striking miners are carrying the fire-prevention idea a bit too far.—*Florence Herald.*

If only the nations would wait sixty-two years to pay off their grudges.—*Associated Editors.*

Maybe there are more killings now because people shoot straighter when sober.—*Washington Post.*

If Mitchell must be defiant, why doesn't he get a place on the Shipping Board?—*Lancaster Examiner-New Era.*

"It takes years of practise to break a record." This is especially true of a longevity record.—*Greenville News.*

Two problems our pioneer women didn't have were cigaret stains on their fingers and chapped knees.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Practically all that remains now for France to try is a debt-funding commission made up exclusively of hypnotists. —*Detroit News.*

The net income for nine months of a well-known chewing-gum company was $7,500,000. And we howl about taxes. —*Charleston Mail.*

For the best program to reduce crime in New York a $2,500 prize is offered. Our contest suggestion is a gang war.—*Dallas News.*

At least a treaty eliminating submarines would entail no scrapping expenses—given a little time, they would sink themselves. — *Virginian-Pilot.*

It is said that present crime conditions approach a state of civil war. That's one trouble with the war on crime—it's been too civil.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

John Galsworthy has awarded the palm for the greatest newspaper headline. It appeared in an American newspaper over a story of the refusal of Robert Bridges, the English poet laureate, to be interviewed, and it read: "King's Canary Won't Chirp."—*Manchester Union.*

Not all ventriloquism is on the vaudeville stage. There is, for example, that voice of the people that so many patriots hear every election year.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"So that," exclaimed the letter-carrier's wife who had been reading the Rhinelander letters for ten days, "is the kind of stuff you've been breaking your back to carry!"—*New York Sun.*

The Metropolitan Museum's purchase of a painting, by George Bellows, of Jack Dempsey being knocked over the ropes indicates a wish to preserve its reputation for rarities.—*Louisville Times.*

Probably the word blurb comes the nearest of all the words in our beautiful language to sounding exactly like what it means, tho the word boob runs it a close second.—*Ohio State Journal.*

American commerce would be on a basis of unprecedented prosperity if every man who complains about the slowness of France in settling her debt would pay all his past due bills.— *Southern Lumberman.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AUSTRIA'S SALVATION SEEN IN UNION WITH GERMANY

AUSTRIA CONTINUES TO WAVER between economic life and death, say some German editors, who charge that the League of Nations has not succeeded in giving the country the kind of help it most urgently needs, and who suggest that the only hope for Austria's future lies in union with Germany. Their comment is elicited by the decision of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations according to which the financial control of the League over Austria will be lightened beginning in 1926, but not altogether removed, as the Austrian Government is said to desire. But these editors contend that the real trouble about Austria is the fact that its economic state is becoming worse, and that the League has failed to take measures to remedy the condition. As to the modification of financial control, the *Koelnische Zeitung* points out that during the past summer the Austrian Government carried out the program of financial reforms which had been suggested by the League, and also that it introduced into Parliament a State budget bill for 1926, which does not exceed the 495,000,000 gold crowns fixt by the League as normal.

International Newsreel photograph

AN AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION FOR UNION WITH GERMANY

As to Austria's economic difficulties, this newspaper points out that they are chiefly due to the fact that Austria is cut off from her former markets, such as Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, by exceedingly high protective tariffs, which bar the export of Viennese manufactured goods into these countries. Such also is the opinion, we read further, of Messrs. Rist and Layton, the experts of the League of Nations who investigated Austria's economic position. But this newspaper does not believe that the League will ever succeed in establishing a free market for Austria within the boundaries of the former Dual Monarchy, and it concludes:

> "Thus, only one thing can save Austria from her financial difficulties—fusion with the great German economic world. . . . Certain articles of the treaties of Versailles and of St. Germain and of the Covenant of the League give Austria the right to insist on this."

What are Austria's economic difficulties, asks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, and, in reply, it summarizes the opinion of the above-mentioned financial experts of the League of Nations, saying:

> "The politicians of the Succession States of the Dual Monarchy have the habit of describing the economic difficulties of present-day Austria as the result of Austria's internal political conflicts. The League experts think, however, that it is not so. They contend that the main cause of these difficulties lies in the commercial and political relations with other countries. The second cause lies in the loss of markets and in the lack of capital. But foreign capital will come to Austria only when foreign capitalists have complete confidence in Austria's stability."

The *Neue Wiener Tageblatt* alleges that the League of Nations so far has not done anything to relieve Austria's economic crisis, and it remarks:

> "The commission of the League of Nations has, to the accompaniment of polite and complimentary speeches, placed the question of Austria's rehabilitation into the ice-box. Some of its members did not lack good-will; but they were paralyzed by others who have proved to be too cautious. For instance, Mr. Benes spoke with such reservation that it was not difficult to understand that Czecho-Slovakia would not fulfil its original promise about the abolition of high tariffs. Italy alone proved willing to keep its promise."

It is natural, we are told by some German editors, that, seeing no help coming from the Allies, the Austrians should turn time and again to the idea of joining with Germany. Thus, it is reported, even such a pro-Ally statesman as Dr. Seipel, Austria's ex-Chancellor, said not long ago that, if Austria's economic calamities were to continue, it would be better for her to unite with Germany. That large masses of Austria's population want it, can not be doubted, we are told by these editors, and they note that the Landtag of Upper Austria recently adopted a resolution reaffirming its desire to have the country placed within the boundaries of the German Republic. The view-point of proponents of annexation was explained by a noted Austrian economist, Dr. Gustave Stolper. As quoted by the Viennese press, he declared at a public meeting:

> "We can not live any longer the way we are living now. What is to be our future? Either the union with the Succession States of Austria, or the union with Germany, which is forbidden us. In the first case Vienna should become again the political center it used to be. But who is foolish enough to believe that the

Succession States would ever agree to enter a political union, of which Vienna should be the center? We predicted the only possible solution of the question when, in the autumn of 1918, we announced that Austria should be a part of the German Republic. Economic laws obey nature. All Austrian problems will be solved the moment we fuse with Germany. Our Chamber of Labor is now taking care of 50,000 workmen who have no means of livelihood. On the other hand, Germany needs workers. Our workers would thus not be obliged to emigrate. This is the only solution of the Austrian problem."

There is little doubt that if a plebiscite had been taken in recent months on union with Germany, observes the London *Economist*, the vote would have shown a large majority for this policy. In 1919, Austria formally asked for permission to unite with Germany, and this financial weekly goes on to say:

"Since then two of the western provinces have taken plebiscites, which resulted in favor of the union. The strength of the demand diminished in the first flush of the reconstruction scheme which occurred at a time when Germany was in serious difficulties. But in the last two years opinion has definitely swung back in this direction, and during last winter the demand for union once more became extremely vocal. In some quarters there is a disposition to take a cynical view of this demand. There are many political reasons why the nations of Europe will oppose the union, and Austrians themselves know that it is not now practicable politics. If, however, they play with the idea and talk about it, the nations most interested in preventing it may be disposed to help Austria to reestablish her economic position by other means. In other words, it may be used as a lever for securing assistance for Austria. It would, however, be a mistake to regard this movement merely as bluff. On the contrary, the demand is deep-seated, and can be supported from Austria's point of view by many cogent arguments. This state of opinion must, therefore, be accepted as one of the facts of the European situation and its causes and implications carefully examined by those who would understand contemporary politics."

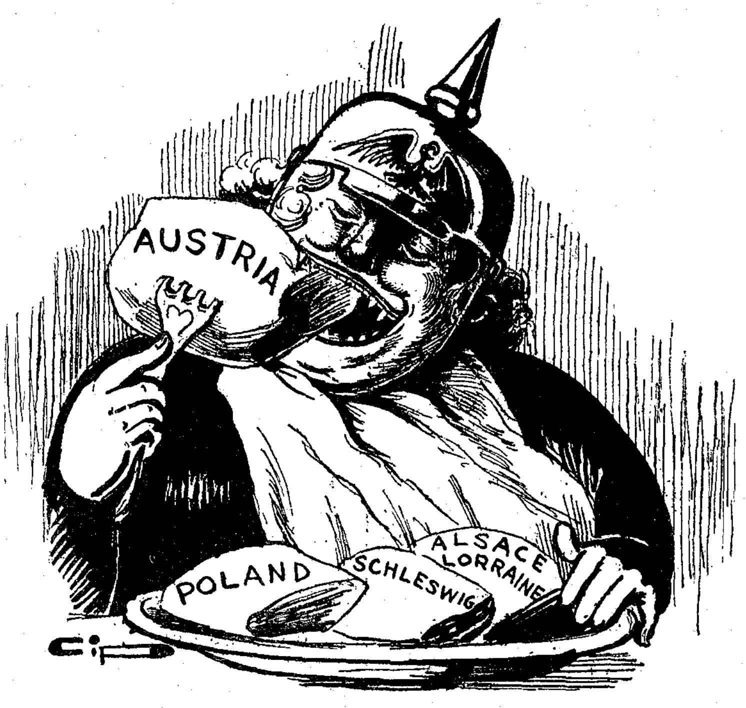
The Economist then says that it is not necessary to refer to the pan-German minority party, whose attitude toward union is traditional, and not in any sense influenced by current events, but it believes it pertinent to inquire why the mass of opinion has recently drifted over toward this policy, and it continues:

"The trade unions and the Socialist party are for union, partly for political and partly for economic reasons. As regards economic grounds, it is pointed out that the percentage of unemployment in Germany is at present low compared with that of Austria. If restrictions on mobility of labor were removed the Viennese worker might hope to get employment in the larger German market. This also applies to the professional classes of Vienna (university and other teachers, lawyers, doctors, artists, etc.), who are much worse off than the corresponding classes in Germany; they would benefit from openings in Germany or by attracting clients to Vienna from South Germany. It is also argued that as wages are higher in Germany than in Austria, union with Germany might raise the Austrian standard. (This argument is, perhaps, sound in the long run, but the adjustment would be very much slower than is often assumed.) On political grounds the Socialists of Vienna realize that there is very little likelihood of their coming into power in the Austrian Parliament except as members of a coalition. But they would bring a great addition of strength, not merely in votes, but in personnel, to the German Socialist party, and might play a leading rôle if and when that party comes into power in Germany.

"The view of industrialists is more divided. Two years ago there seemed to be much better prospects of a substantial and rapid development of Austrian industries than there are to-day. It seemed probable that if the industries of Vienna were subjected to German competition without any protection from a tariff, they would be crusht by superior efficiency. But experience has weakened this fear, and shown that in many directions Austrian industries can hold their own. Already Germany is Austria's best customer, and there are many industries whose market is mainly in Germany."

In the London *Daily News*, H. Wilson Harris points out that the Austrian scheme of the League took a great deal of framing, as it has since taken a good deal of working, but he feels that the country deserves congratulations on the League's decision that Austria is now so far established that the financial control can be relaxed and soon altogether withdrawn. This informant adds:

"The time has not quite come yet to pass final judgment on the country's future. The last three years have not been unchequered. Success, it is true, has far outbalanced failure. The history of the early stages of the reconstruction scheme are still familiar—the immediate oversubscription of both the short-term loan and the long-term loan that replaced it; the immediate and permanent stabilization of a currency that was rapidly going to pieces altogether; the reduction of budget deficits to a figure far below what impartial experts had estimated in advance; the expansion of the pledged revenues to a figure far above what any one had predicted.



FRENCH SATIRE

"Tidbits greedy Germany loves."

—*La Croix* (Paris).

"That is one side of the picture, and by far the more important. But there is, of course, another. The salving of Austria was not philanthropy. In some of its aspects it was much more like surgery. Austria's physicians realized that from the first. The fear was that Austria did not sufficiently realize it herself.

"When you have pledged yourself to balance your budget within a certain period, you are compelled to increase taxation drastically, and effect economies, such as the dismissal of superfluous officials, just as drastic.

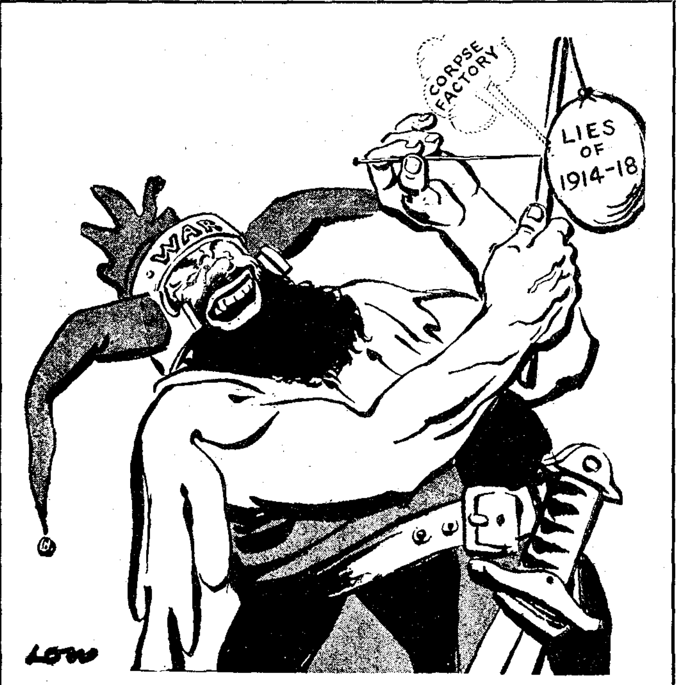
"Austrians like paying higher taxes and higher railway fares and higher postage and higher everything just as little as the rest of us, and the fact that the Government had to insist on all this gave the Government's political opponents a handle they could hardly resist turning.

"Austria has been too prone in the past to jump to the conclusion that in her shorn condition life is impossible for her. As a matter of fact, Mr. Layton and Professor Rist, like Sir Arthur Salter before them, have drawn an interesting parallel between mountainous Austria and mountainous Switzerland, showing how substantially better off the former is in minerals and forests and agricultural land. The spirit of the people is another matter, and there the advantage is not with Austria. The real question as one chapter is closed—on the whole happily—and the first page of another turned, is whether the Austrians mean to spit on their hands and set to work."

THE GERMAN CORPSE-FACTORY LIE

GERMANY WINS such sympathy as has not been her fortune since 1914, it is said, because the story that the Germans had organized a factory near the front for boiling down their dead into glycerin for explosives is now revealed to have been a propaganda fake. The revelation was reported as made by Brig.-Gen. J. V. Charteris, Chief of Intelligence of the British Army during the war, in a speech he made at a dinner in a New York club. These reports had it that he started the fake himself, but in a categorical denial which he gave to the London *Daily Express*, he says:

> "Certain suggestions and speculations as regards the origin of the Kadaver story, which have already been published in 'Those Eventful Years' (Britannia Encyclopedia Press) and elsewhere, which I repeated, are, doubtless, unintentionally, but, nevertheless, unfortunately, turned into definite statements of fact and attributed to me. Lest there should still be any doubt, let me say that I neither invented the Kadaver story, nor did I alter the captions in any photograph, nor did I use any faked material for propaganda purposes. The allegations that I did so are not only incorrect, but absurd, as propaganda was in no way under General Headquarters, France, where I had charge of the intelligence services. I should be as interested as the general public to know what was the true origin of the Kadaver story.



MARS THE JESTER

—*The Star* (London).

> "General Headquarters, France, only came in when a fictitious diary supporting the Kadaver story was submitted. When this diary was discovered to be fictitious it was at once rejected.
>
> "I have seen the Secretary of State, and have explained the whole circumstances to him, and have his authority to say that he is perfectly satisfied."

In *The New Leader*, a British labor weekly, Henry W. Nevinson speaks of the "infernal rumor" about the Germans as a lie from start to finish, and describes it as merely "an emanation from the hell of war." The lie was deliberately issued as the truth, this writer alleges, by intelligence officers who ought to have known that it was a lie, and it was "accepted by ministers of high character, who also ought to have known that it was a lie." Mr. Nevinson adds:

> "It is inconceivable to me that they did not know. They may have been ignorant of German, but I should have thought they could have raked up some one in the Foreign Office, or in the Ministry of Blockade, or in the War Office, or in the Admiralty well enough acquainted with that language to inform them that no German would use the word '*Kadaver*' for the dead body of a human being. Every German would say '*Leichnam*' or '*Leiche*' for that, and the moment that I saw the supposed factory described as a '*Kadaververwertungsanstalt*,' I knew at once that a factory for dealing with the bodies of horses or other animals was intended."

During nearly thirty years' experience of wars and rebellions, Mr. Nevinson goes on to say, he has refused to believe atrocity stories, or at least has divided them by one hundred. The purpose of such lies, he avers, may sometimes be an excuse for running away, and that is common in the Balkans, but, he tells us:

> "Between countries like ourselves, the French, and the Germans the sole purpose is to stimulate hatred, which otherwise might not be strong enough to induce kindly and civilized men to kill and be killed.
>
> "That was why, at the beginning of the war, the lie was spread that Belgian babies were to be seen in our London hospitals with their hands cut off by Germans. 'Oh! lots of people have seen them!' That was why the Canadians were told that one of their comrades had been crucified by Germans on a door. That was why we were told that German airplanes had purposely selected the hospitals at Etaples for bombing, and the lie would have done its appointed work if our own airmen had not protested. That was why the lie about the German dead being boiled down into glycerin was invented and gluttonously swallowed."

The Manchester *Guardian* quotes the former British Premier, David Lloyd George, as saying of the corpse-factory story that it came under his notice in various ways at the time, but he declares: "I did not believe it then; I do not believe it now. It was never adopted as part of the armory of the British Propaganda Department. It was, in fact, 'turned down' by that department." This newspaper also quotes C. F. G. Masterman as saying that the Government did not accept the story as true, and nobody in official positions credited it. He adds: "Nothing suspect as this was made use of in our propaganda. Only such information as had been verified was circulated." On the other hand, this newspaper quotes Ian Macpherson as follows:

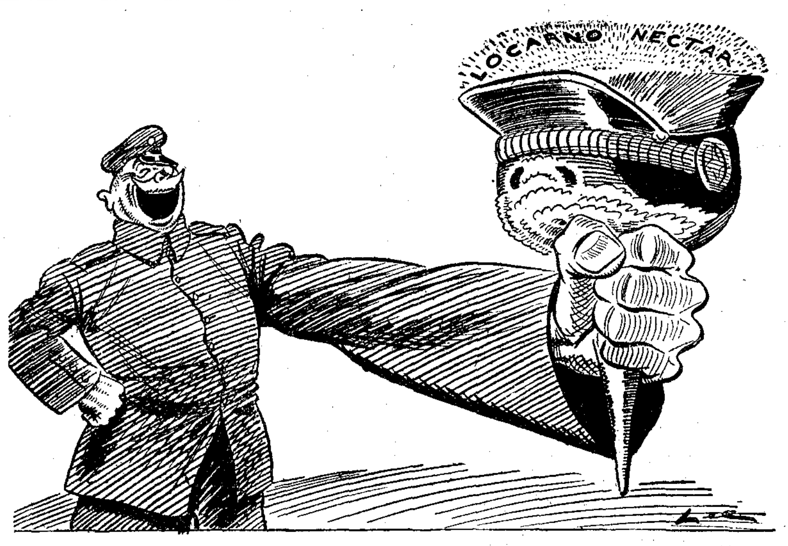
> "I was at the War Office at the time. We had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the story when it came through. It was supported by the captured divisional orders of the German Army in France and I have an impression it was also backed up by the Foreign Office on the strength of extracts from the German press. We did not know it had been invented by anybody, and had we known there was the slightest doubt about the truth of the story it would not have been used in any way by us."

Editorially, *The Guardian* speaks of General Charteris as one of the most capable minds employed at General Headquarters in France, and tells us that the "luckless fabrication" about the corpse factory was current long before General Charteris took charge of intelligence in France. Quite early in the war an attempt was made to float it in the press, but was thwarted by a London editor's sense of professional conduct, according to this daily, which proceeds:

> "The fable lingered on in private talk, being welcomed by many war-fevered minds as 'proof' that Germans 'would do anything,' till in 1917 it was eagerly taken up and boomed in a sensational part of the London press, with a certain amount of passive encouragement from military authorities who imagined that it would have some sort of value as 'propaganda.' Rejected by the general decency of mankind, it had, nevertheless, a slight revival in the early autumn of 1918, when an excited officer fancied that he had found an actual 'corpse factory' during a British advance, and a few war correspondents communicated the notion to some English newspapers. The truth—as a British eye-witness of the alleged factory explained in our columns soon after the war—was that a British shell had pitched in a German military cookhouse, blowing the cooks to pieces and scattering their remains among and into the great caldrons used in all armies to cook soldiers' food. On no occasion was this grotesque piece of defamation admitted to the Manchester *Guardian*, and we understand that it was also rejected, every time it appeared, by more than one London daily paper."

GERMAN SUSPICIONS OF LOCARNO

THE PEACE OF LOCARNO holds no illusions for the German Nationalists, it appears. Yet it is admitted in Berlin press dispatches that the German Cabinet realize that refusal to sign the Locarno treaties would mean a political defeat of the first order, and that is why they will be ratified, because if they were not, the Nationalists would come back into power with a force they have not wielded since the revolution. The German Nationalist press, below quoted, has objections to the Locarno agreements that may be summarized as follows: Instead of forming the basis of a real peace, these treaties may prove to be one step further toward "the subjugation of Germany to the Allies." Some of these newspapers criticize the results of Locarno with moderation and caution, but others go to the limit of indignation and anger. Thus the *Deutsche Tageblatt* speaks of the "disgrace of Locarno," and of the "Third Versailles," while the *Deutsche Zeitung* expresses itself as follows:



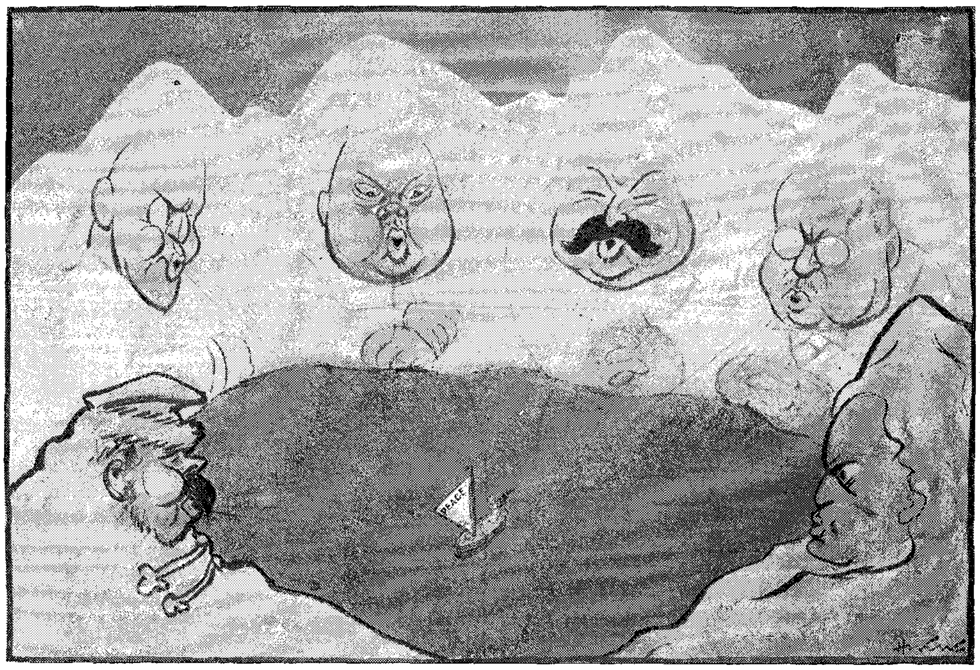
HOCH DER PEACE!

—*The Daily Courier* (Liverpool).

> "In cold blood and a lightmindedness unparalleled in history, we have written ourselves down, and so we have bought complete dependence upon the political will of the Allied Powers. The only hope is that at the very last moment it will be possible to prevent Germany from entering the League of Nations, for without such entry the Locarno treaties can not become valid."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* explains Nationalist hostility to the Locarno treaties in these words:

> "It is essential to note that France has not renounced her treaties with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, which were directed against Germany, in spite of the fact that in the near future Germany will become a member of the League of Nations. We fail to understand how it is tolerable that military alliances, directed against other members, should exist within the League of Nations when the League of Nations is supposed at the same time to be the League of Peace. . . .



"BON VOYAGE TO THE PEACE SHIP"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

> "The absurd presumption that an utterly disarmed State, like Germany, might attack a large militarist State, like Poland, makes it perfectly clear that problems of defense alone are not involved, for wherever there is no aggressor there can be no defender. With the help of irregular Polish frontier bands, it is easy to provoke a conflict between the two countries and then to accuse Germany, defending itself from intrusion by such bands, of a 'flagrant violation of international law' which, naturally, would entail certain consequences. The fact that in such a case France would not consider itself obliged to defend Germany proves once more that the Locarno treaties are far from being impartial.
>
> "There are also other considerations which should prevent the German people from being too credulous. The attitude of the leading French papers toward Germany is more hostile than ever. It is indeed characteristic that of the promises given by Chamberlain and Briand to the German statesmen, most of the French dailies do not say a word. At the same time the Paris *Temps* declares that what Briand said in this connection at Locarno was simply the expression of his personal opinion and is binding on France in no way. This shows with what difficulties Briand will have to cope in order to carry out his promises.
>
> "The enthusiasm elicited in Paris and London by the conclusion of the treaties could not help arousing suspicions in Germany. If our enemies are enthusiastic—and they will remain our enemies as long as their troops occupy our territories, no matter whether or not we are a member of the League—it is a bad sign for Germany. This enthusiasm may be interpreted as the astonishment before the simple-mindedness of the Germans who can be easily satisfied with sweet promises. We do not doubt the good-will of the leading statesmen of the Entente, but we fear the democratic mob and the nationalistic elements which frustrate all attempts toward the establishment of peace."

But it is not only the Nationalists in Germany, meaning Nationalist in the strictest sense, who criticize the Locarno Treaty. Their fears are echoed by some distinguished members of democratic German groups, we observe, especially in connection with an article by Professor Delbrueck, the famous German historian, contributed to the *Börsen Courier*, in which he says:

> "Everything depends upon whether France will really change its attitude toward us, and if she does change it, to what extent. . . . It would be illusive to think that the League can and will protect Germany from violent acts on the part of the conquerors."

SYRIAN VIEWS OF SYRIA'S TROUBLES

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FRENCH MANDATE in Syria is gaining ground daily, according to Paris press dispatches, which relate at the same time that France will soon have reestablished military control in Syria, without the necessity of using an excessive number of troops. Now the Syrian press, so little heard from usually, have very definite ideas about the situation, and they contrast interestingly with the views of British and French newspapers. Thus we find some Syrian papers published in this country which defend France's stand in Syria, while others condemn it without qualification. There are those that concede France has committed grave offenses, but they charge that the Syrian revolutionists are far from being without guilt, and they say that the complete independence of Syria, without a guaranty for the security of the Christians there, would be a great calamity. But the soreness of many Syrians toward the French appears in the Syrian newspaper *Mirat-ul-Gharb* (New York), which quotes a line from an old Arab poet that "the sword is more truthful than the pen," and goes on to say:

> "How often had the Syrians submitted petition after petition to the League of Nations, complaining of the losses and humiliations their country had suffered under the French mandate, but it was as if they were crying out to stones or seeking mercy from idols. To-day, however, when the Syrians have girded on their swords, have shouldered their guns, and marched against the tyrannical Power to address it with tongues of fire, the whole world listens to the voice of Syria, even the League of Nations listens, tho it had persistently turned a deaf ear to the free sons of Syria—even France listens, which met their every plea with contempt and disdain."

"Wo to the unrighteous murderers," cries *Al-Bayan*, a Druse newspaper, published in New York, which speaks of France as an "evil nation," that was "not content with robbing the Syrians of their rights, their country, and their properties, with putting the chains of slavery around their necks, but makes bold further to slay them in all barbarism, and demolish their dwellings, making no distinction between those who defended themselves and those who were merely peaceful men and women." This newspaper describes the Damascus incident as "an offense unparalleled in the history of mankind," and adds that "there is no doubt that France, who condones in herself what she condemns in others, would, if she could, eliminate the entire population of Syria, in order to establish her hated mandate." Criticizing France from a different angle, *Al-Hoda* (New York) lays the blame on "three criminals," whom it particularizes as the former High Commissioner, General Sarrail, his subordinate, Carbillet, and Sultan Pasha al-Atrash, and it goes on to say:

> "Again and again we say France is now reaping in conflict what she sowed in negligence. The revolt against her in Syria is only the result of her policy of favoritism, of indifference, and of putting things in the wrong place. She preferred her enemies to her friends. She ignored those who were sincere toward her, in order to please those who were rebellious. France herself encouraged Sultan Pasha-al-Atrash to revolt, for she had given him and others pardon, when firmness and justice of treatment were her evident duty."

The Syrian *Eagle* (Brooklyn), which has relentlessly attacked the Druse revolutionary bands for their manner of dealing with the Christian villages of Hauran, Wadi-l-'Ajam and other sections, is indifferent to the nationalist aims of the Syrian revolutionists, and it says:

> "No Christian objects to the establishment of a national government in Syria, whether that government be made up of Druses or of Moslems. The Christians in general wish liberty and independence for their homeland, but every Christian protests against the formation of a Syrian Government which should fail to guarantee the security of the Syrian Christians in their own country."

Running all through the editorials of the Syrian press in this country, and forming a large part of the discussion in the Syrian papers published in Syria, which have reached the United States, is the fear that the violence of the Druse and Arab revolutionists may lead to a repetition of the dreadful days of 1860, when thousands of Christians in Lebanon and Syria were massacred in a general uprising against them of the Druses and Mohammedans. The fact that most of the revolutionists in Syria are Mohammedans and Druses, altho a great many Christians have joined them, we are told, has given rise to the suspicion of many Christian writers that the revolution is a religious outbreak. But a correspondent of *Al-Hoda* in Tripoli, Syria, declares that the chief cause of the trouble in Syria is the hatred of the Mohammedans for France, a hatred, he declares, which dates farther back than the appointment of General Sarrail. This correspondent tells us of a certain Mohammedan notable in Beirut, who, on the occasion when the one-armed French General Gouraud presented some chandeliers to a mosque in that city, said bitterly: "By Allah, if he cuts off his other arm and gives it to us with half of France we can not like him or his country!" Those who are in a position to know the situation, this correspondent goes on to say, "know that the enemies of the mandate were preparing for this revolt as long ago as the days of General Gouraud, but the advent of General Weygand obstructed their plans and put an end to their activities." He adds:

> "They were jubilant at General Weygand's resignation and at the appointment of General Sarrail, especially as they believed that General Sarrail would strike the Catholics a death-blow. But when they saw that he was impotent before the clerical tide, and that he returned to the policy of his predecessors, which favored the Catholics and respected their rights and traditions, they were disappointed and lost their hope in the mandate."

According to some Syrian editors in this country, it is difficult to determine from the conflicting reports of the movements of the Druse and Arab revolutionists how far they are inspired by nationalist motives and how far by religious. *Al Karmel*, a Palestine newspaper, edited by a Christian, in reviewing the activities of the revolutionists around Damascus and in Wadi-l-'Ajam, remarks that "most of these bands pay no attention to robbery and pillage, but content themselves with despoiling of their arms the villages by which they are attacked. They themselves do not attack except when they are attacked." This journal believes that the revolutionary Syrian bandits are "saturated with a purely patriotic spirit." Another newspaper, edited by a Christian, the Damascus *Aleph-Ba*, advises us that "the bandits operating in the Ghuta of Damascus, when they were reenforced, attacked the villages of Al-Shufuniah, Aftrees and Al-Nashabiah," but it adds, "they did not carry away anything except arms and provisions they found in the homes of prominent citizens who sided with the Government."

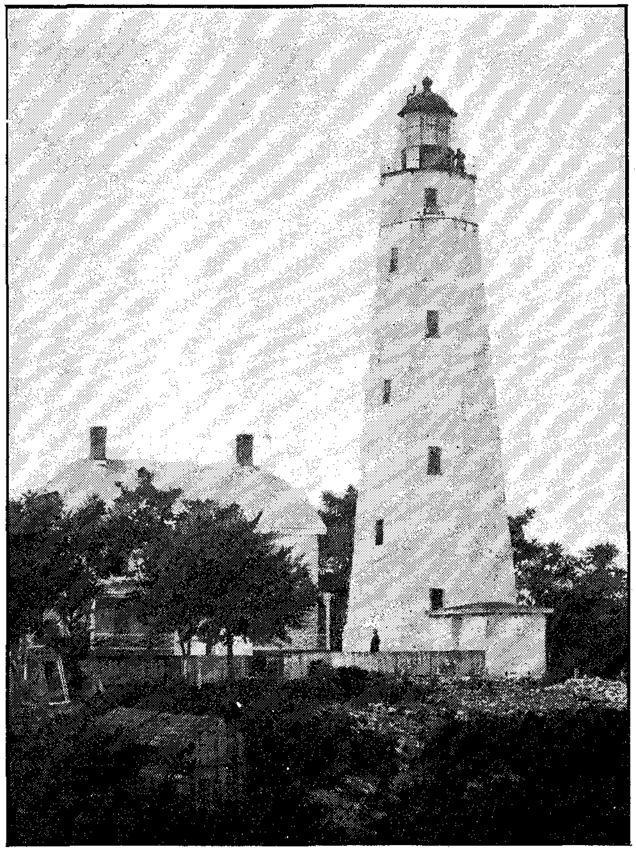
Three Christian refugees from Majdal-Shams, which was attacked by the Druses, give an interview to *Mirat-ul-Shark*, a Christian newspaper published in Palestine, in which one of them says:

> "What the press say of assaults by the Druses on refugee Christians is undoubtedly true. But all the blame falls on the French. The Druses never attack unless they are attacked. Through its agents in Majdal-Shams and other Christian towns, the French Government urged the Christian inhabitants to desert their towns, and tempted them with free transportation. To my misfortune, I was persuaded by Satan to leave my town, Majdal-Shams, and ride in a large automobile which was guarded by three French cavalrymen. On the road we were met by a band of Druses which, when they ascertained that we were native Arabs, left us and went their way. But certain French soldiers, who had taken to ambush, opened fire on the Druses. Whereupon the Druses returned fire, rushed upon the travelers, robbed them of their goods, killed the three French cavalrymen and resumed their journey laden with booty."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NOW WHO WILL KEEP THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE-KEEPER?

THE OLD LIGHTHOUSE-KEEPER of romance has had his day, we are told by William A. Du Puy, writing in the New York *Times*. Automatic devices have made him a back number in the smaller lights and have reduced him to a mere attendant in others. In others still, he may live comfortably at some distance from his light, seeing to it occasionally. Writes Mr. Du Puy:



By courtesy of the Bureau of Lighthouses, Washington, D. C.

THE OLD SANDY HOOK LIGHTHOUSE HAS REFORMED

Instead of being taken care of by the old romantic lighthouse-keeper, it is now run automatically like the gas-meter in your basement.

"Things are not as they used to be at the old Scituate Light, on the coast of Massachusetts. The ancient tower is falling into decay. Its beacon no longer flashes. It has been superseded by a skeleton steel tower, painted red, which stands at the end of the breakwater.

"A mere mechanical device is this modern lighthouse, indifferent to the attentions of such keepers as for more than a century watched over its predecessor. Provided with tanks of acetylene gas, it will send its rays across the sea for half a year without the touch of man.

"The old lighthouse at Sandy Hook, just outside New York Harbor, has also changed its nature, and now works like the meter in your basement. The old keeper who looked after Sandy Hook died not long ago, and the Government thought the time suitable for putting this light on the 'automatic' basis.

"At Cape Henlopen, at the entrance to Delaware Bay, is Henlopen Light. Reared in 1767, it is sturdy and handsome to this day. But a breakwater provided with a structure of the 'spider' type, has been pushed out into the harbor. Henlopen has become of second-rate importance.

"A like fate has overtaken the lights at Blackstone Island, off the Maryland coast; at Gull Shoal, in North Carolina; at the entrance to Tampa Bay, in Florida; at Bayou Bonfuca, in Louisiana. Electric lamps with one-second flashes have taken the place of kerosene lamps ignited by hand that formerly guided the Mississippi pilot. This has happened to the famous light at Bludso's Crossing, near Keokuk, Iowa, where the incident occurred that inspired John Hay's poem 'Jim Bludso of the *Prairie Belle*,' in which the captain of the burning river steamboat sticks to his post, holding the bow of the vessel against the river bank so that passengers and crew may pass to safety.

"In a recent single year seventy-four stations were changed from the man-operated to the automatic status, the number of keepers being reduced by thirty-two. This was done, however, without the necessity of discharging any veteran employees. Aids to navigation have materially increased in the last few years with little addition to the personnel.

"This does not mean that the lighthouse-keeper and his daughter are altogether passing. There are many stations where they remain. Keepers will always be necessary at the more important stations.

"There is a smaller type of station which requires but one attendant. Stations of this sort burn 'fixt lights.' The attendant need not remain awake all night to watch a fixt light. It is supplied with a piece of mechanism that will call him whenever anything is wrong.

"If this light burns too strongly it will cause a metallic finger to advance until an electrical contact is made, which will ring an alarm, bringing the keeper up into the tower on the jump. Or perhaps the light may burn too low. If this happens the finger will sag until another electrical contact is made, and the alarm again is sounded.

"Acetylene, once popular with bicyclists, is no longer produced in the messy fashion of the '90s—a slow drip of water upon calcium carbid. There are factories to-day whose task it is to generate the gas and store it in cylinders. The Government buys these charged cylinders, installs them, and simply lets them run until they are exhausted. This super-bicycle lamp is making lighthouse-keepers unnecessary.

"There are many subsidiary problems. There is the problem, for instance, of extinguishing these automatic lights in the daytime.

"A device now in use turns off the light when the sun shines and turns it on again when darkness comes. Two rods are placed side by side, one of them coated with lampblack. This blackened rod absorbs the heat rays that strike it. The other is highly polished and expels heat rays. When the sun shines, the rod that absorbs heat warms and lengthens. In doing so it turns off the supply of acetylene. As twilight comes on, the black rod cools, assuming its accustomed length. This shrinkage opens the gas valve and the light resumes.

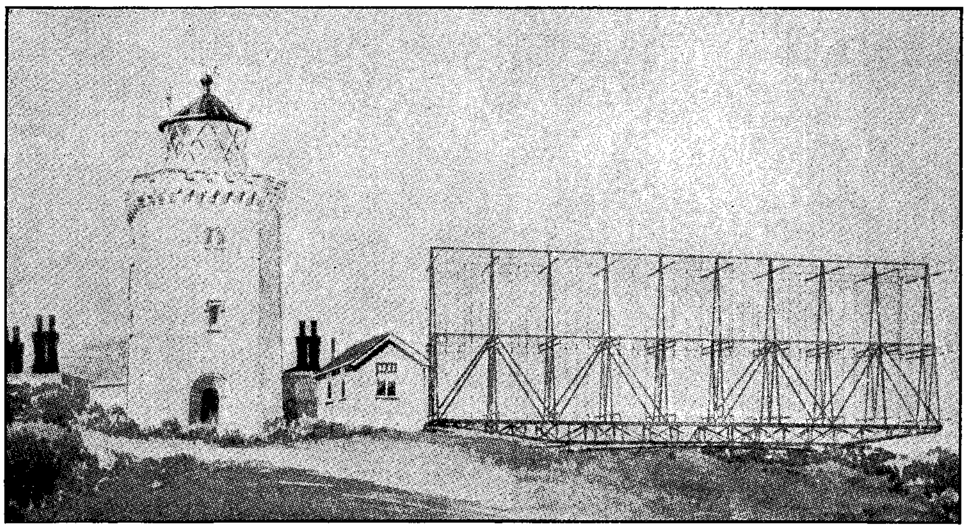
"Then there is selenium, one of those unfamiliar metals that sometimes lend themselves to peculiar uses. Selenium will carry an electric current in daylight, but refuses to do so in the dark. Light rays have the effect of increasing its conductivity. Selenium has been adopted by some automatic stations."

In England the "radio-lighthouse" has been widely developed. The Marconi directional transmitter, recently installed at the South Foreland, England, for the guidance of ships at sea, is described and illustrated in *Conquest* (London). It emits a sharply defined beam of wireless energy, which is caused to sweep round the horizon in a circular path, making one complete rotation every two minutes. The action is, in fact, very similar to that of the revolving lamp in an ordinary lighthouse, except that a focused stream of wireless waves takes the place of the usual light rays. We read:

"As the radio beam rotates, it transmits a series of code calls, a different call sign being allotted to each of the twenty-four sectors into which the complete circle is divided, *i.e.*, one for each fifteen degrees of arc. Thus, if a ship at sea receives, say, the code sign S at full strength, it knows that it lies somewhere within fifteen degrees of due south of the Foreland, and similarly for other points on the compass.

"The aerial system used to secure the focusing of the wireless waves into a directional beam consists of a row of short vertical rods, forming a kind of gridiron arrangement, with a second similar row behind to act as a reflector, the whole being mounted on a pivoted framework, which is rotated by an electric motor once every two minutes. The arrangement is, in fact, a later development of the parabolic aerial network first used in the well-known Inchkeith radiophare. The results obtained in practise are very satisfactory, the degree of concentration being superior to anything previously attained.

"The transmission is on a very short wave-length—six meters. In the first place, it is easier to secure a sharply defined beam using short-wave energy of this order, and in the second place, it safeguards the signals from interference by other stations. The change in the transmitted code calls is effected automatically, as the aerial system rotates, by means of a series of interrupters mounted on a large horizontal ring and engaging with a pair of fixt contacts controlling the emission."



From *Conquest* (London)

A "RADIO LIGHTHOUSE" IN ENGLAND

It sends out a rotating radio beam, like a revolving lamp in an old-fashioned lighthouse.

PROGRESS OF THE MERCURY BOILER—Extensive future use of the recently invented mercury-vapor engine is predicted by a writer in *The Electrical World* (New York). Power from mercury vapor, we are informed, was first produced on a commercial scale at the Dutch Point station of the Hartford Electric Light Company, and, says the *World:*

"Experience with the Hartford equipment was so successful that a new type of boiler with quite different characteristics has been designed and is installed. This boiler is built in sections that are individually removable and that can be taken apart for cleaning or replacement if desirable. All the tubes receive approximately an equal amount of heat both from radiation and from convection, and each tube has its own circulation. A new and simplified form of liquid heater has also been provided. It is confidently predicted that the new boiler and heater going into service at Hartford will make possible applications of the mercury boiler without any new or problematical features for applications of any scale in the field of power production. A new three-stage mercury turbine is being installed at Hartford instead of the single-wheel turbine now used, which it is hoped will give something like 70 per cent. efficiency. Designs for large applications of the process have been considered which would use a furnace space 28 feet in width and 14 feet deep, and with such equipment under favorable conditions it is thought that about 9,000 kilowatts can be produced from the mercury turbine and about 12,000 kilowatts from the steam.

"The most economical method of operating the process seems to be to get as much heat as possible into the feed water by bleeding the steam turbine in conformity with the best modern steam practise, and making a reasonably high degree of steam superheat. The heat from the furnace will be used to heat and vaporize mercury and to give the amount of superheat economical to use. Experience to date and all the developments to date indicate that the mercury steam combination has a very large field of application in modern power production, and will be very extensively used in the future."

PERMANENT ELECTRIC CHARGES

PERMANENT ELECTRIFICATION, analogous to the magnetism of the permanent magnet, has been achieved by a Japanese physicist, Prof. Mototaro Eguchi, of the Higher Naval College at Tokyo, we are told in *Discovery* (London). Professor Eguchi has named his new invention the "permanent electret." We read in the magazine just named:

"A liquid mixture of melted waxlike substances is allowed to harden by cooling in a strong electric field. The wax plates thus produced are permanently electrified. The wax mixture used in most of the experiments contains 50 per cent. of ordinary resin, mixed with 50 per cent. of carnaüba wax.

"This melted mixture is poured into shallow, flat pans like pie-tins. A metal plate is then lowered on to the top of the wax mixture and a strong electrostatic field is created between this metal plate and the metallic bottom of the pan that holds the wax. The source of charge is a vacuum-tube electrostatic generator.

"Essentially, the metal pan and the superposed metal plate act as the two plates of a high-voltage condenser. The wax mixture hardens while it forms the dielectric of this condenser; that is, while it is exposed to enormous electrostatic stress. After it is hard the wax plate is found to be electrified in the reverse sense to the electrification of the condenser. One side of the plate is permanently negative, the other side is permanently positive. These charges last for years. Some have lasted since 1919. The voltage reached by this surface charge may be as high as 20,000 volts per centimeter.

"Scraping of the surface, washing it with acids or other conducting solutions, exposing it to the heat of a gas flame and similar processes destroy the surface charge temporarily, but the charge is restored quickly when the electret is allowed to stand with its surface protected by a metal plate or a sheet of metal foil. Professor Eguchi believes that the electrification is due to a fundamental rearrangement of the electrons and atoms inside the wax mixture, an electric 'polarization' which extends a substantial distance inward from the surface, if not altogether through the plate. The temporary destruction of the charge by solutions, flames and other agencies is ascribed to an accumulation of oppositely-charged ions on the surface. These annul temporarily the permanent charge of the electret. On standing, the accumulated ions escape and the permanent charge reappears.

"It is obvious that these experiments are of the utmost interest from the view-point of atomic theory. If they are confirmed, and especially if they can be detected in plates of pure substances instead of in the mixtures actually used, they will indicate the possibility of creating a lattice structure of atoms in which there is a sufficient distortion of the atom (or electron) positions to cause a great lack of balance between the positive and negative charges. This is a new line of attack on the problems of atomic structure.

"About forty-five years ago, when the polariscope and spectroscope were being developed, Dr. Brewster claimed to have made artificial crystals by melting together white wax and resin and letting the mixture set under conditions of strong pressure. His slides so prepared showed double refraction, and rings like those given by a crystal viewed in convergent light.

"X-ray spectographs recently taken by crystallographers show an unsuspected crystalline structure or lattice in wax mixtures, and even Canada Balsam. Many colloidal or amorphous bodies now appear to contain crystal structures whose behavior under stresses has not yet been investigated.

"We can not say what the electret may lead us to, but it must be remembered that in 1600 the permanent magnet invented by William Gilbert had no apparent use. To-day magnets are indispensable, and a practical application of the electret is by no means outside the range of probabilities."

HANDEDNESS AND EYEDNESS

THESE ARE THE TERMS applied to the predominant use of either right or left hand or eye. According to a recent theory, if one is right-handed he is also right-eyed, and vice versa. There are puzzling exceptions, but in general the rule holds, we are told by the reviewer of a recent book on the subject by Beaufort S. Parson, an American investigator. Mr. Parson develops a new theory of the origin of "handedness," which connects it directly with that of "eyedness." Says the reviewer, writing in *The British Medical Journal* (London):

"Plato believed that handedness was the result of nursing and early education, and many others have followed him. Sir Thomas Browne declared that handedness is 'the result of institution and not of nature.' Sir George Murray Humphry of Cambridge exprest the opinion that 'there is no anatomical reason for it with which we are acquainted,' and many others have accepted this position. Cunningham accepted the hereditary theory, and gave some examples to show that left-handedness is transmitted from parents to children. Professor Jordan of the University of Virginia, after collecting many pedigrees, concluded that the appearance of left-handedness is sporadic, and in general conforms to the Mendelian law of inheritance.

"Warlike theories have been propounded, and the necessity for protecting the heart with the left arm. More recondite explanations have been sought in unequal blood supplies of the two cerebral hemispheres. Le Conte, without attempting to give a detailed explanation, simply exprest the opinion that 'People are right-handed because they are left-brained.' Humphry hinted at the beginnings of a new theory in referring to the correspondence between hand and eye. Others worked out the idea into a theory of ocular dominance, and to this Mr. Parson appears to lean. He suggests that earliest man, like the highest apes, sighted laterally, with either eye as needed, and, like the simians, was ambidexterous; that the fixt unilateral sighting faculty, accompanied by handedness, developed with the manufacture and intelligent use of weapons, and that in the beginning it was without any marked general bias for either the right or left side. The biological ascendency of right-eyedness and right-handedness, he thinks, came about subsequently through natural selection as a result of one or more now obscure causes, the more likely being the advantage that would accrue to the warrior who, as he faced his opponent, carried his spear or club in his right hand, and later a shield in his left. He thinks, too, that sun worship probably had much to do with fixing manual dexterality.

"The theory of unilateral sighting as the cause of handedness is, he says, susceptible of proof by a simple test. The eye that fixes a given object (under conditions that enable the observer to determine which eye is fixing) will give the 'eyedness and handedness' of the person under examination. He has devised an instrument for this purpose. But the test can be made without apparatus as follows. Double up one fist with the index finger pointing freely. Lift the fist above the head and imagine it to be a pistol. With both eyes open, fling the pistol forward at arm's length as tho to fire instantaneously at some distant object. Now rapidly shut first one eye and then the other, and note which eye is in line with both forefinger and object simultaneously. If it be the right eye, the subject is right-eyed and right-handed, if it be the left, the subject is left-eyed and left-handed.

"But, alas for the theory, there are many persons who are left-eyed—that is, in the majority of the tests the left eye is the fixing eye—yet they are without doubt pure right-handed without a trace of left-handedness in their childhood or in their family records. There can be scarcely an ophthalmic surgeon who has not seen patients who complain that they are bad shots, and in whom there is found left-eyedness. They are right-handed, and can only shoot from the right shoulder, whereas, for no discoverable reason, when both eyes are open in taking aim the left eye makes the choice. These cases are sheer puzzles for which no explanation can be found; certainly none of the conditions suggested by Mr. Parson meets this flaw in his argument."

MAKING COPPER CONDUCT BETTER

AN ENORMOUS TONNAGE OF COPPER now used in electrical transmission may be released for other fields of industry, following the discovery that this metal may be transformed into a superconductor when crystallized in a peculiar way already described some time ago in these columns. The new discovery is announced by L. A. Hawkins, research expert of Schenectady, New York, in a statement of scientific progress in this sphere issued by the Engineering Foundation (New York). Laboratory experiments carried out by Dr. W. P. Davey of the General Electric Company prove that the conductivity of copper can be greatly increased. Commercial utility, however, has not yet been attained, and Dr. Davey's work is regarded by science as a "tantalizing laboratory triumph," which promises to lead to industrial economy. Says the Foundation's statement:

"A small increase in the conductivity of commercial copper would have great value. An increase of even 10 per cent. would release for other fields an enormous tonnage of copper now used for transmitting power.

"The economic radius of all-existing transmission systems would be increased 10 per cent., increasing 21 per cent. the area served; or, the underground cable subways of cities, so many of which are taxed to capacity with their loads of to-day, could without enlargement carry additional loads of 10 per cent."

Possibilities of great scientific interest have been disclosed by Dr. Davey's experiments, according to the Foundation. Dr. Davey found by calculations, based on the arrangement of the copper atoms which the X-rays revealed, that copper composed of a single crystal should have a conductivity 14 per cent. greater than ordinary copper, greater even than that of silver. To quote further:

"The only known material with higher conductivity than copper is silver, a metal too costly for use in line wires. To check his calculations, Dr. Davey devised apparatus for producing large single crystals of copper.

"The single crystals were made by very gradual heating and cooling pure copper in an electric furnace. When molten metal is quickly cooled, very small crystals are formed; if the melt is cooled slowly, the crystals are larger.

"Dr. Davey cooled the melt so slowly that only one crystal was formed, and that included all of the metal. By this method, he was able to produce single crystals three-fourths of an inch in diameter and six inches long, and one that is fourteen inches long.

"The conductivity of these crystals was then measured, the measurements checking within one-quarter of one per cent. of the calculated value.

"In a crystal, the atoms—the unit particles of the substance—are built up in regular fashion. The crystals of copper, for example, are made up of very tiny cubes, with atoms of copper at the corners and centers of the faces of each unit.

"The large crystals grow in such a direction that the atoms are arranged in columns along the length of the crystal. It is this regular arrangement of the atoms, which, it is believed, gives to the single crystals their superior conductivity when compared with ordinary copper, in which the crystals are small and the arrangement of these small crystals quite chaotic.

"There is reason to believe that the conductivity of copper crystals along another axis from that measured may be even 60 per cent. greater than the value for pure copper, but the growth of single crystals along this other axis has not yet been brought under control.

"This newly discovered high conductivity has not yet been utilized commercially, as the single crystals are very delicate and difficult to manufacture.

"One of the first facts discovered about single-crystal copper was that the specimens could be bent double with one finger, but that strength was required to straighten them afterward.

"A crystal of the size of a lead pencil, if given a jerking motion, bends like a stick of soft wax. Having been once bent, however, it acquires the properties of ordinary copper, for the bending has transformed the large crystal into a mass of smaller ones."

OUR PROSPEROUS FARMERS

REAL FARM PROSPERITY is more nearly a fact to-day than for several years, and continued good business looms ahead of the equipment industry, declares Finley P. Mount, president of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, as quoted by E. C. Barringer, in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). He warned, however, that costs must be watched if the American farmer is to be equipped for the day when the United States goes on a strictly domestic basis for farm products and there comes a concomitant demand for cheaper food. Standardization of equipment was urged as one means of reducing costs. The industry requires greater selling efforts to bring labor-saving equipment into greater use. Recent developments in Europe, such as the Locarno pact, should prove stimulating to export, it was said. In summarizing conditions in the implement industry, Mr. Mount said in part:

HART PARR 16-30

By courtesy of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers

ONE SIGN OF FARM PROSPERITY

A $250,000 trainload of tractors on their way to the Middle West, where the farmers are now able to invest in new machinery.

"The future of our business looks promising indeed. It will take several years to replace the worn-out equipment now on the farms. We have lately talked a good deal about this shortage of equipment. We have felt each year the break would surely come. Sometimes we have become discouraged to the point of believing this demand did not really exist and would never materialize, but the year just closing has demonstrated that this demand is there and only awaits a little more farm prosperity.

"Real farm prosperity is more nearly a fact to-day than for many years. What agriculture needs, agriculture must have, and what agriculture must have we, as manufacturers, will be better prepared to furnish than ever before.

"We must continue to reduce our own costs, if we would continue to hold our preferred position both at home and abroad. One of the simplest ways to cut our costs is further to standardize in sizes and types of machines.

"In this way we shall not only help ourselves but contribute still further to the ability of the American farmers so to reduce his costs that he too can meet foreign competition both at home and abroad. It is not the price of farm products which makes or unmakes American farm prosperity, but the spread between the cost of production and the market price. So long as we are on an exporting basis agriculturally, we must check our farm costs against the farm costs in foreign countries, and in doing this we start handicapped by a higher plane of living and a higher labor cost than that of any other country. This handicap we as machinery manufacturers can help to overcome by providing such improvements in farm equipment as will enable the American farmer to produce more cheaply than his foreign competitor.

"That we will not forever nor even for long remain on an exporting basis agriculturally, is quite generally admitted. When the time comes that we are on a purely domestic basis for agricultural products, the demand for cheaper food will inevitably come and with it a demand for the removal of all tariffs on agricultural production."

Stable prices are an important factor in the present improved condition of the industry, said E. J. Gittins, chairman of the association's executive committee. Stability of price levels is the more important to the industry because of its comparatively slow rate of turnover, he maintained. Mr. Gittins said further, as quoted in the *Review* article:

"There is nothing in our present general situation to justify a hope that costs will be lower in the near future. The outstanding factor in the consideration of all costs is that of labor. The National Industrial Conference Board points out that their surveys show a constantly upward trend in labor rates.

"We have operated during the past year under more normal conditions than at any time since before the war. For the first time in more than four years the price of farm products has reached a level that is substantially on a parity with industrial commodities. There have been no bumper crops, but they are quite well balanced and adjusted to demand.

"A recent survey shows that in some lines of farm machinery the increase of domestic sales this year, as compared with 1924, is quite large, while in other lines of equipment the increase is nominal. The increase is not because of corresponding increased agricultural income. Business with agriculture has benefited because of the banked-up need, the balancing and stabilizing of prices and, therefore, the restoration of confidence. The need for more and better equipment has been pyramiding since 1920, and as other factors in the situation are favorable we are justified in anticipating a further increase in 1926.

"The improved conditions in foreign countries are being reflected in increased demand for our equipment. Even Europe seems to be finally moving toward better stability, and we are beginning to feel the pull for more of our efficient farm equipment."

STORMS FORETOLD BY EARTHQUAKE RECORDS—The seismograph, an instrument used to record earthquakes, is also a weather forecaster, and its records may be used to foretell storms, according to Robert W. Sayles, of the Harvard University Museum. This is possible, he says in an article on "Superficial Factors in Earthquakes," in *Science* (New York), because the reduced air-pressure that comes in advance of a storm causes the earth's crust to rise slightly. This tilting is recorded by the seismograph, and the direction of the tilt shows the direction from which the storm is approaching. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In the opinion of Mr. Sayles, such variations in air-pressure, together with deficiency in rainfall, form the most important of the superficial causes of earthquakes. In particular, he has been studying the earthquakes that shook New England last winter. 'According to the data collected at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory at Harvard University,' says Mr. Sayles, 'we had a deficiency of about 8.1 inches of rainfall during the five months previous to March 1, 1925. The quake of January 7 was preceded by three months of very dry weather and immediately followed by rain and a normal rainfall for that month. Then, during February, there was a deficiency again in rainfall, and then the quake of the 28th, which was likewise followed by rain. Just before this quake, on the 26th, we had the lowest barometric pressure recorded in two years, 28.96 inches at Boston. This low-pressure area went northeastwardly and when it reached the Saguenay region, where there is a weak place in the crust, the crust gave way and we had the earthquake. It is true that the lowest pressure had passed on to the East before the shock came, but there is often a lagging effect in earth processes. In my

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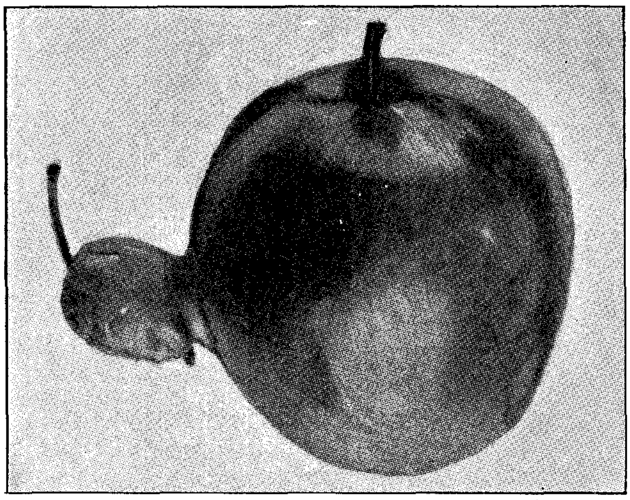
opinion the deficiency in rainfall and the very low pressure acting together was the straw that broke the camel's back.' Mr. Sayles points out that when the barometer goes down one inch, a weight of over a million tons is taken off every square mile of the earth's surface, and a deficiency of eight inches of rainfall over New England would be equivalent to taking nearly forty billion tons off the region. Mr. Sayles also points out that an unusual dry spell preceded the Montana temblor of June 27."

LUNCHES FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN are still carrying their lunches to school, despite the equipment for serving hot lunches installed in some of the big new schools, says a bulletin issued by the Prudential Service Bureau (Newark, N. J.). The little red schoolhouse still stands in rural communities distant from the big cities, and the country boys and girls, trudging a mile or two morning and afternoon to get the rudiments of an education, need the well-balanced meal as much, if not more, than the city-bred child. We read further:



By courtesy of *The Rural New Yorker*

TWO APPLES THAT LIVE AS ONE

The accompanying article explains how they grew together.

"Luncheon is generally the most casual meal of the day. It is the time when left-overs are dished out with little or no pretense of disguise. The child's school basket is likely to be filled with whatever the pantry yields. Little attention is given to nutritive requirements or calory value except by the most careful mother. The luncheon may be ample enough, but bulk is not the prime essential.

"Growing children use up a great deal of energy not only in their almost constant, vigorous, youthful activity, but in the very process of growing itself. They must have the proper nourishment to sustain this building-up process. The medical department of the Prudential Insurance Company is therefore calling attention to the need of a properly filled lunch basket as a means of conserving child-health and vitality through the coming school year.

"'The school-child's luncheon must contain the necessary food elements—protein, fat, minerals, starch, and sugar vitamins,' says the Prudential authority. 'Too often school lunches contain nothing but starch and a little fat in the form of butter. By all means put into the lunch basket something green. Use lettuce in the sandwiches, a couple of stalks of celery or a tomato. Perhaps every other day put in some fresh fruit, and vary it as much as possible. Don't make it an apple every day. These fruits and green vegetables supply the minerals that are necessary in bone-making, in the building up of sound, strong teeth.

"'One of the whole-wheat or bran breads is recommended instead of white for sandwiches. Children are ravenous for sugar and should have a reasonable amount of sweets. Whole-wheat bread, spread with marmalade or jam, is usually a favorite sandwich, and is very wholesome. Let the dessert in this case be a fresh fruit. Raisin bread is another thing considered suitable for the child's lunch. Jelly and lettuce sandwiches may alternate with those made with cold meat or chopped egg. Cream cheese is another favorite and healthy filling. A small piece of any kind of good, simple cake always has its place, as has chocolate.

"'A cup of hot chocolate, or of soup, tastes mighty good at noon to the growing boy or girl when the colder weather comes along. It is a simple matter to provide this with the aid of a small thermos bottle. Some days put cocoa in the bottle; other days make it a cream or a vegetable soup or a meat broth.'

"The final word on the subject is: 'Help your child to form proper eating habits by making wholesome food attractive to him and half the job of caring for his health is done for you.'"

HOW TWO APPLES GREW TOGETHER

A "VERY RARE but not unknown occurrence," as he calls it, is described by H. B. Tuky in *The Rural New Yorker* (New York). Just such a freak, we are told, was described by a French horticulturist many years ago. A little apple is grafted securely to a larger one—Rhode Island Greening is the variety. We read:

"Of course nature performs all kinds of peculiar things. Most folks are familiar with the misplaced calyx lobes that are sometimes found half-way around the apple, double apples with a common stem, and one apple growing out from another. Such monstrosities go back to the flower itself, and are merely developments of abnormal flower arrangements. There may be a double ovary, a double flower, a branching flower, and so on, and when these strange forms develop into fruit they give rise to the freak fruits that have been mentioned. But this is even more rare than any of these. It is a natural graft of two fruits early in their development. The smaller apple either dropt off or was forced off by the more rapid growth of the other and was nourished by it sufficiently to keep it alive, but not enough to permit full development to a second large apple.

"Very likely the large apple was the central flower of the cluster, because the stem of the central flower is shorter than the stems of the other four flowers surrounding it. Furthermore, the central flower blooms first and has a better chance to set and mature fruit than have the other four, and the fruit from the central flower is usually blockier. And so somehow the central flower fruit which got off to a head start was forced against one of the outer flower fruits in such a way as to break the skin and give the two an opportunity to unite. Perhaps the fork in a branch did it, or some local irritation was responsible. Then the central apple developed normally and the other four apples in the cluster probably dropt, but the one that had become attached to the central apple remained to give us another freak to wonder and speculate about."

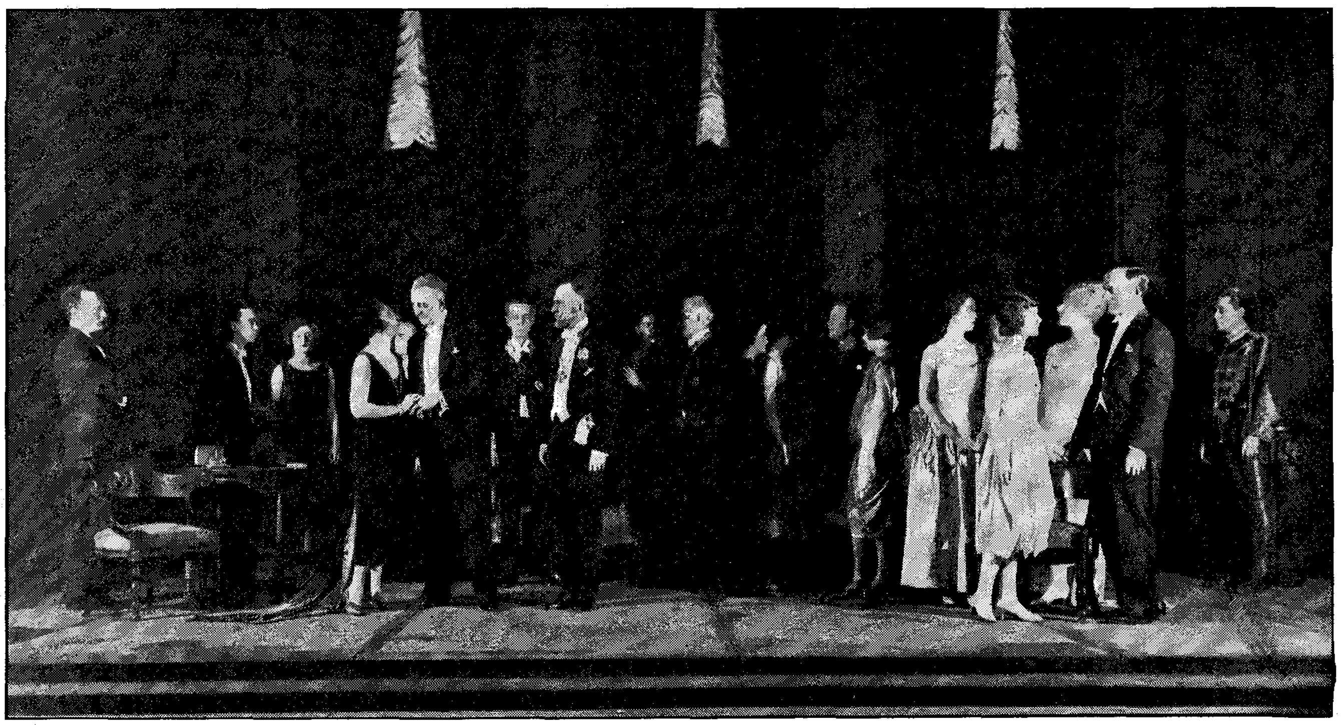
RATTLESNAKES STOP CONSTRUCTION WORK—Rattlesnakes near Powder River have been stopping work on an oil pipe-line in the Salt Creek fields, according to John Keyes, a Chicago salesman, quoted in the Billings *Gazette*. We read in this Montana newspaper:

"Mr. Keyes heard of the troubles at Powder River from a laborer who had been working on the line and afterwards heard the same account at Lander. During the last week or two while the rattlers have been molting and have been in the 'blind' stage, when they strike without warning, the men working on the line have been in almost constant terror and in considerable danger from the snakes.

"Several men have been bitten, according to the former workman, and it has been necessary to have clubs handy to keep the snakes away. After finding snakes at hand or under foot wherever he turned for a few days, the workman in question quit his job, and many others have also left after the presence of the rattlers had shaken their nerves.

"The news of the invasion of snakes was noised about the oil-fields so that the company has had difficulty in replacing the men who have quit. The contractors have little hope of being able to replenish their crews until the snakes resume their normal habits of rattling warnings and keeping out of the way.

"Some unusually large snakes have been killed in central Wyoming recently. One which was killed near Lander recently measured nine feet and two inches in length."



AN OLD PLAY IN A MODERN COURT

The scene of jubilation over the marriage of the *King* and *Queen*. *Hamlet* at the extreme left of the picture; the *King* clasping the hand of the *Queen*, *Polonius* next, and *Ophelia* and *Laertes* near right end of scene. Courtiers in background.

HAMLET IN MODERN SPEECH

"I GOT A KICK OUT OF IT!" said a flapper in our hearing when the curtain went down on the first court scene of the "plain clothes" Hamlet at the Booth Theater in New York. It seemed in keeping with the first frivolous impression of bobbed-hair, knee-skirts, cigarets, and cocktail glasses displayed on the stage. There are not many remaining courts, and none that this scene would be likely to fit. But Mr. John Palmer reminds us in *The Fortnightly Review* that this new method of producing "Hamlet" has brought a large number of young play-goers in London "more directly into contact with Shakespeare's original play than they ever expected to find themselves. It has confronted them with the play itself divested of its traditional glamor; has emphasized its direct appeal to the modern intelligence; has torn away the customary suits of solemn black and set *Hamlet* naked upon his kingdom of the twentieth century." So in modern parlance *Hamlet* was paid a compliment by the young flapper who "got a kick." The play here, however, failed to repeat its London triumph. The reviewers pro and con seem to expend their activities on the question of speech rather than of clothes. For in this production the things that the clothes denote rather than they themselves obtrude. No one nowadays goes about speaking blank verse, so the most conscious effort of the players is to keep the speech within the same century as the clothes. This offends reviewers who, like Mr. Towse of the New York *Evening Post*, have long Shakespearean memories:

"When meter, rhythm, emphasis and the designed emotion are habitually, if not always consistently, disregarded in the endeavor to give the illusion of twentieth-century chatter, the assertion that the text is often wofully mishandled is almost superfluous. There is less, perhaps, to be said in defense of the modern speech than of the modern clothing. But it is only fair to add that most of the players speak clearly and with at least partial apprehension of the meaning of their words. Supposing—it requires a considerable stretch of the imagination—that 'Hamlet' is a modern melodrama, they make the best of a bad job.

"Let the representation, for the sake of convenience, be regarded in that light. Then it will be possible to give it some words of commendation. It has a not very credible plot, some effective scenes, some excellent dialog, and it runs along much more smoothly than might have been expected. The best personal performance is the *Gertrude* of Adrienne Morrison. The next is the *Polonius* of Ernest Lawford. This is a character which is succeptible of modernization. The gravediggers are good, but might easily have been better. The *Hamlet* of Basil Sydney is natural and unimaginative. *Claudius* is neatly played by Charles Waldron, but is, nevertheless, a complete impossibility. Of the rest it is unnecessary, and of some of them it would be unkind, to speak particularly."

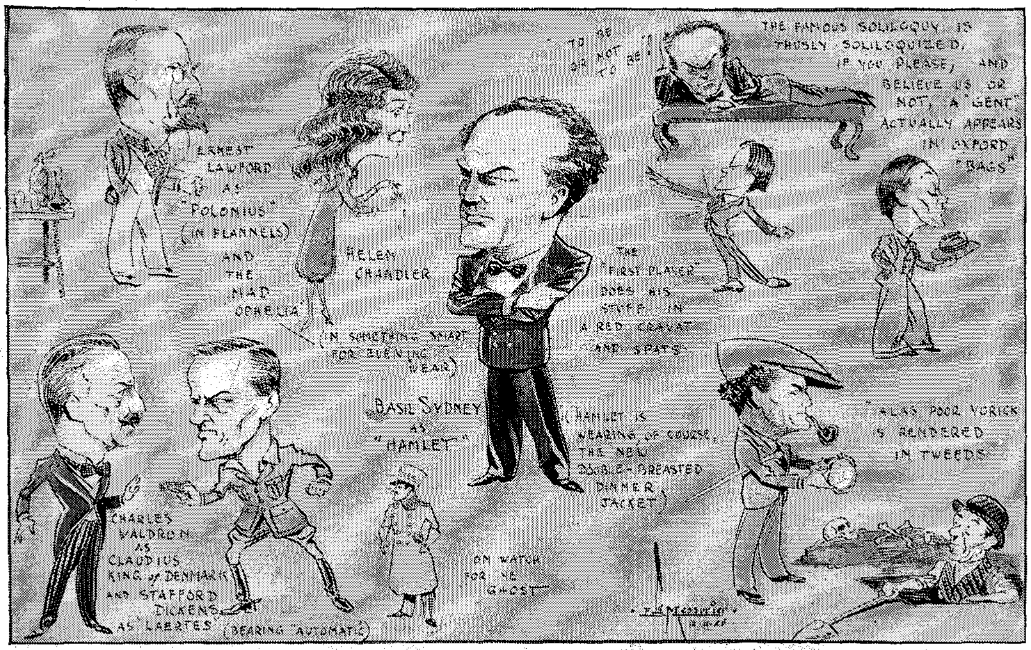
Mr. Brooks Atkinson of *The Times* is conscious of the speech problem, but finds less offense in the transformation than his confrere already quoted:

"Throughout the early scenes of the first act the play seems to drag. Adjustment of the dialog to the modern day is too conscious on the part of the actors, who break up their lines into the snippets of casual conversation, at the expense of the drama rather than tradition. But with the comedy scene between *Hamlet* and *Polonius*, the performance becomes less self-conscious, and also less novel—and merely a satisfactory interpretation of a great drama. The court scene wherein the conscience of the *King* is caught by the strolling players, and the scene between *Hamlet* and his mother in the *Queen's* closet are vigorous, fine moments of acting, quite apart from their modern dress.

"Indeed, *Polonius* apparently improves in this interpretation.

Playing that part in formal and informal dress of to-day, with monocle and closely trimmed beard, Mr. Lawford achieves a splendid character portrait, fatuous, supercilious, plausible to the extreme, yielding nothing to the usual conception of a doddering old fool, fit only for the stage. Mr. Sydney's *Hamlet* is distinctive and usually beautiful. He is well bred after the fashion of contemporary royalty, none too self-assertive in the opening scenes, quiet of manner, a little precocious even during the familiar soliloquies. The sardonic remarks lose some of their bitterness and craft in his delivery. But the play carries him on in the later scenes to real superiority. And his *Hamlet* becomes a very good one, indeed. Mr. Sydney is not merely an intelligent actor, but also a sensitive one, in whose delivery poetry loses none of its luster.

"As *Ophelia*, Miss Chandler is bright and innocent, tho lacking somewhat in strength of character and in depth of emotion. Mr. Kingsford makes an amusing Cockney grave-digger. Some of the minor parts are not well played. The eccentricity of the modern 'Hamlet' is apparent chiefly when they repeat their lines clumsily. Nevertheless, 'Hamlet' even with the usual costuming of traditional performances does not survive bad acting. And the point about this new production is that, for the most part, the acting has body and polish."


ERNEST LAWFORD AS "POLONIUS" (IN FLANNELS) AND THE MAD OPHELIA"
HELEN CHANDLER
(IN SOMETHING SMART FOR EVENING WEAR)
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE!"
THE FAMOUS SOLILOQUY IS THUSLY SOLILOQUIZED, IF YOU PLEASE, AND BELIEVE US OR NOT, A "GENT" ACTUALLY APPEARS IN OXFORD "BAGS"
THE "FIRST PLAYER" DOES HIS STUFF IN A RED CRAVAT AND SPATS
BASIL SYDNEY AS "HAMLET"
(HAMLET IS WEARING, OF COURSE, THE NEW DOUBLE-BREASTED DINNER JACKET)
"ALAS POOR YORICK" IS RENDERED IN TWEEDS
CHARLES WALDRON AS CLAUDIUS KING of DENMARK AND STAFFORD DICKENS AS LAERTES (BEARING "AUTOMATIC")
ON WATCH FOR HE GHOST

Courtesy of the New York *Sun*

THE STATE OF DENMARK AT THE BOOTH THEATER—"HAMLET" IN MODERN DRESS

—Le Messurier in *The Sun.*

The two critics of "antic disposition," Mr. Hammond and Mr. Woollcott, are on opposite sides of the speech question, Mr. Hammond seeming to like his *Hamlet* drawn thin but rhythmical:

"To me, Mr. Liveright's prose production of 'Hamlet' is like a grand opera without music. Or, what is worse, a moving-picture with words. It bears a serious resemblance to Miss Beatrice Lillie or Miss Florence Moore desecrating a popular ballad with sour discords. I am one of those who shut their eyes at performances of 'Hamlet,' as I do at the grand operas, preferring to hear rather than to see. Being at heart a devotee of rhythm, I like to tap my foot in time to the Swan's cadences. Mr. Walter Hampden's *Hamlet*, I think, would be ideal upon the radio. It sounds 'the long, sweet Scandinavian echoes'; and, if invisible and at a distance, should be a perfect 'Hamlet.'

"Mr. Basil Sydney and others in Mr. Liveright's little revolt pooh-pooh the song in 'Hamlet,' they reduce its pleasing curves to lines as straight as any of Euclid. Absent from their impersonation are the Stratford tom-toms and haut boys. Mr. Sydney in the favorite 'To be or not to be' soliloquy, disposes himself spectacularly on a gilt divan in the center of the stage close to the footlights. He is a pleasing picture of a 1926 gold-coast undergraduate at Wittenberg in the throes of contemplation. His boots are shiny, and his coat and pants the immaculate products of a swell actor's tailor. He is a sight to be seen. But he chatters the priceless and traditional phrases in a way disturbing to the music-lovers.

"I have never seen a *Hamlet* so overdrest as this one at the Booth Theater. Such glorious tuxedos, full-dress and business suits, such frock coats and haberdashery, such dressing-gowns and Prince Alberts have seldom been exhibited in a Broadway drama. Every time I looked at *Hamlet* he had a new pair of shoes on and a different scarf. Notwithstanding those advantages, Mr. Liveright's show bored me. I enjoyed Miss Adrienne Morrison's interpretation of the *Queen*, because she was kind and shrewd enough to respect its melody. . . ."

Mr. Woollcott seems more engaged in finding flaws in modernity than in lapses from traditional standards:

"It is amazing how little it has been necessary to modify the familiar text of the acting version. Nothing has been written in; only a few lines have had to come out. One line, to be sure, seems so acutely modern that only those who know their Shakespeare by heart will believe it was not written for this revival. The telephone, which stands on the table in one scene, is never used throughout the performance, but in the moment when the *King*, panic-stricken by the murder of the eavesdropping *Polonius*, is all for heading off scandal by letting the neighbors know

both what we mean to do
And what's untimely done

he actually says to the *Queen:*

"'Come, *Gertrude*, we'll call up our wisest friends.'

"Once having surrendered to the 'Hamlet in Modern Dress,' I was unconscious of any anachronism except in one mutinous moment. That was when the antic *Hamlet*, in teasing *Polonius*, had persuaded the old man to admit that the cloud was almost in the shape of a camel. I must confess I did have an uneasy feeling then that he was about to add:

"'Methinks it is like a Fatima.'"

THE COVER—School children who have contributed to the restoration and preservation of "Old Ironsides"—of which they may read more on page 44—will, with others, welcome this picture on the cover. It is a spirited representation by the noted marine artist, Charles R. Patterson, "a blue-water picture, painted with a profound sense of color and action." The ship flies the flag of fifteen stripes authorized by Congress in 1794. Mr. Patterson, a New Yorker, is a member of several of this city's art clubs, and also an executive officer of the Ship Model Society of New York. This fact insures that his pictures of ships will not, as do many others, err on the side of inaccurate observation. Since early youth he has been surrounded by toy ships and ship models, and at the age of 13 he went to sea in a square-rigged vessel. A writer in *The International Studio* places him at the head of American ship painters, and says further:

"I place him first because most of the vessels he represents on canvas or in water-color are known to him through personal experience at sea. As boy and young man he served under the British, Hawaiian and American flags in successive stage from apprentice to officer. He knows the now rare square-rigged vessel from the view-points of furling sails on the yardarms off Cape Horn and from directing such operations from the deck."

TIME-SPIRIT IN MUSIC

"EXPRESSING THE SPIRIT OF HIS TIME" is the excuse or the defense of many modern composers. Of course, that is defended as a high principle by the devotees of modern music, and they look hopefully forward to the jazz operas that threaten to invade even the Metropolitan. These operas will have their day, maybe only one day, but they will give some composer a chance to reveal what he feels about his own time. Most of the operas that are now no longer tolerable to us were composed in that spirit, and were perhaps lauded for that very reason. Mr. Ernest Newman, whose trenchant comments on music were read last season in the New York *Evening Post*, points out that "the fact that the composer is the very voice of his time is no guaranty whatever that his music will endure—nay, that the very perfection of his identity with his epoch may be his undoing for an epoch with another mental and social orientation." Mr. Newman has returned to his desk on *The Sunday Times* (London), and there we find him unraveling some of the forgotten snarls of musical history:

THE PLAY SCENE IN "HAMLET"

"Modernized" in startling fashion by casting its action in the "Aeginetan" manner, first devised by Nijinsky for the ballet of "Le Sacré du Printemps."

"This commendation of the artist for being the expression of his time is by no means new. The Europe that succeeded the Napoleonic period—say from about 1815-1850, which will include the revolutions of 1830 and 1848—was as unrestful as the Europe of to-day, and felt the same burning need for a musical expression of its own. When we explore the musical byways of the period—which can be done only by reading forgotten articles of the time upon composers who are themselves mostly forgotten now—we realize that the temporary great success of certain men and certain works was owing to their expressing the spirit of the time. In our own day we have seen Charpentier's 'Louise' hailed as a manifesto of the rights of women; I personally can remember the extraordinary enthusiasm it created in the bosoms of young suffragettes in the years before the war.

"The generation of 1830 felt very much the same about Auber's 'Masaniello' (1828) and Rossini's 'William Tell' (1829). 'Masaniello' in particular was a political quite as much as a musical phenomenon. It was to the revolting masses what the Red Flag is to the Communists of to-day, and more; it was after a performance of the opera in Brussels in 1830 that the riots began that ended in the expulsion of the Dutch. We have only to glance at the pages of Lobe's 'Musikalische Briefe' (1852) to see the close connection of music and politics in the life of the Europe of the mid-nineteenth century. But when the political and social conditions changed, the music that had owed its vogue to its congruence with them passed away also, unless it had something in it that, apart from its text, could give it vitality also for a new Europe that had forgotten the problems of its fathers. We have seen 'Louise' meet with some such fate. With the passing of the feminist problem, Louise's struggle against her father seems as remote from us as the struggle of the Belgians against the Dutch, or of the Italians against the Austrians; and 'Louise,' like 'Masaniello' and 'William Tell,' has to stand or fall, not by its politics, but solely by its music."

The enormous popularity of Meyerbeer in his own day, we are reminded, is "something the modern musician finds almost impossible to understand." But the clue, Mr. Newman avers, is to be found in the criticism of the period:

"The constant cry of his partizans was that the spirit of the time had become incarnate in him. They were no fools; the average of their intelligence was quite as high as the average of critical intelligence to-day. They thought as hard about the world they lived in as we do about ours; and they turned from Gluck and Mozart to Meyerbeer as we turn from Schumann or Brahms to Stravinsky or Bartok. They no more forswore Gluck and Mozart than we forswear Brahms and Schumann; they simply said, as we do, that great as the music of a bygone period may be, a later age, with a new culture, new problems, a new outlook upon life, must have a music expressive of itself.

"The indifference to pictures and statuary and architecture shown by Mozart during his Italian sojourn was contrasted with the lively interest of the "modern" musician in general, and Meyerbeer in particular, in everything that concerned humanity. The dramatic characters of Mozart and Gluck were not 'real' for the 'modern' opera-goer of 1850 as those of Meyerbeer were. That generation saw a profound significance in the struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism in 'Les Huguenots,' in the moral problem of *Robert the Devil's* soul, in the religious and political and social problems of 'Le Prophète.'

"Meyerbeer's enormous vogue came not from his merely choosing libretti with the virtue, as we should say, of 'actuality,' but from the fact that his music was overwhelmingly 'actual.' It was the complete and perfect expression of the dominant mentality of the time; the critics analyzed his *Robert* and *Raoul* and *Fidès* and *Vasco de Gama* and *Selika* and *Brahma* with the same joy in the psychology of them, and the same marvel at it, as we analyze *Tristan* and *Isolde* and *Brünnhilde* and *Wotan*. It is hard, almost impossible, for us of to-day to realize what was in their minds, so completely has our outlook upon music changed . . .

"Precisely what it was in this music that made its listeners believe they were in the presence of the greatest genius who had ever devoted himself to opera we shall probably never know; it is impossible for us to think ourselves back into their mentality. The point I would urge the reader to consider is that this music, that was the perfect expression of the spirit of its time, is now almost wholly dead. Mozart's intellectual world is even further from us than Meyerbeer's; yet Mozart's music seems more vital than ever. What is it, then, that keeps music alive in generations later than its own? Meyerbeer's admirers were as sublimely confident of his immortality as any critic of to-day can be of the immortality of 'Le Sacré du Printemps' or the 'Pierrot Lunaire'; it would have seemed to them a sign of lunacy for any one to doubt it.

"For my part I have forsworn prophecy. The business is not what it was; I have seen too many speculators in the musical future go into bankruptcy and pay only a farthing in the pound."

WHO WROTE NATHALIA'S VERSES?

WHETHER THE CRANES GO TO LAW or not, Nathalia seems to have abundant proofs of authorship. *The World* has produced "the janitor's boy" in person, and he verifies all her descriptive terms concerning him. Moreover, his evidence will weigh with some against Mr. Markham's or Johnny Weaver's. "We played together a lot. I didn't know she wrote poetry then. I bet she could, tho. She's smart. Naw, I never saw that one about the janitor's boy before, but I heard about it. Said I was in love with her, didn't it? Everybody was kiddin' me about it. Gosh, it used to get my goat. . . . I remember the day we built that raft all right. It was after a big rain." Yet Mr. Edwin Markham wrote to the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> "I have read the many-colored poems, some of them having flashes of true poetry, and I am fully convinced that a child did not write them. The sophisticated view-point of sex and on life, the special knowledge of history and archeology found in these pages, place them beyond the reach of any juvenile mind.
>
> "Unquestionably the whole thing is a genial hoax, fabricated perhaps by four young men and two young women while lingering over the wine and walnuts—all of them distinguished poets, with dexterous pens, and all determined to break the monotony of the hour with this delectable deception. This is a moment in merry America."

Then Mr. John V. A. Weaver, described as "one of the younger successful American poets," is quoted to this effect in the same paper:

> "I have never been very enthusiastic about Nathalia Crane's verses anyway, altho there were several which I considered very good pieces—for a young girl.
>
> "As for their being authentic, I always have my suspicions about the child wonders—altho I must say most of Hilda Conkling's better verses are much better than anything Grace Hazard Conkling has done.
>
> "When I talked with Nathalia she gave no indication of either spirituality or unusual intellect.
>
> "I suggest that ——— may have 'helped' her. Or somebody. I would say that they seem a bit fishy, and not worth all the hullabaloo."

Of course many musical prodigies have interpreted the old masters in an uncanny way and yet seemed to display the mentality of children when interviewed. Literary genius is rarer. Nathalia says the words just came to her. A New York *Times* reporter was skeptical:

> "'Where do you get the unusual words you employ, Nathalia?' she was asked.
>
> "'They just come to me,' she said, shyly.
>
> "'Take this word cicatrice, for instance—what does that mean?'
>
> "'Why it means a vaccination mark; a scar. The words just come to me as I write—that's all.'
>
> "'Now, these words that come to you, don't you ever get a wrong word—one that sounds all right but doesn't mean anything in the place you use it?'
>
> "Nathalia fixt her rather large brown eyes full on the questioner and said, abruptly, 'They always fit.'"

The same reporter tries to get behind the door and catalog the mental furniture of the young poet:

> "Now, how did Nathalia—middy blouse, knickers, tousled curls and stealing away to play with her chum rather than be on exhibition as a poetess—ever come to write about the famous Lady of the Nile and Antony?
>
> "'She came across Cleopatra,' said Mr. Crane, 'in a book on famous women. She literally devoured that book one summer up at Haines Falls, New York. She read about Cleopatra, and what she read inspired the poem.
>
> "'Now the poem about Diana,' continued Mr. Crane, riffling the pages of one of his child's earlier books, 'was based on that picture of Diana hanging there on the wall.'
>
> "A small oval of Diana at the bath decorated the creamy white wall. Mr. Crane explained that he was ever ready to stop and explain to Nathalia anything she displayed an interest in, and she had asked him about the picture.
>
> "Then there was the poem about the 'three-cornered lot.' Mrs. Crane said that people had wondered how Nathalia had ever hit upon a lot, especially a triangular one.
>
> "'That lot,' said Mrs. Crane, 'is in the family, and it has been the subject of countless discussions here.'
>
> "Mr. Crane explained that it was a small plot, fenced with stone, near the Crane ancestral homestead in Massachusetts. He had often told Nathalia about the strip of ground, which he could have for the asking, but hadn't asked for, since it was worthless. And so on, the parents explained. Everything that Nathalia had written about came out of the books she had read, the talk in the family circle, or the people with whom she had come in contact."

THE JANITOR'S BOY AND NATHALIA

The boy testifies, against the young poet's traducers, that she writes her own poems.

Then, perhaps for the benefit of elder poets, the method of work is revealed, and her transformation into something like a sibyl:

> "'She is just like other girls of her age,' explained Mr. Crane, 'except when she is writing her poems. Some she writes in long-hand and then copies on the typewriter—there.'
>
> "He indicated the typewriter on a tiny white desk. A pile of paper awaiting verse reposed beside it. In the corners and on the chairs and the sofa were piles of newspapers. A bulky folder held clippings about Nathalia. And books were everywhere, with the Harvard Classics brooding over the lesser lights of literature.
>
> "'Usually, however,' continued Mr. Crane, 'she uses the typewriter direct. She sits there and sings her poems, fitting the words into the lilt, and looking up words for their meaning when she doesn't know. She beats time.'
>
> "Mr. Crane leaned forward in the chair and demonstrated."

The Daily News (New York) is unmannerly to this extent:

> "Mr. Markham is the author of 'The Man with a Hoe.' We suggest little Miss Crane write and dedicate to him a poem entitled, 'The Man with a Hammer.' Maybe that will allay his unkind doubts."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

DESPERATE PLIGHT OF EUROPEAN PROTESTANTISM

PROTESTANTISM IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE is reported in a desperate battle for its life, with the outlook so ominous as to raise the question whether it is not on the point of death. It has been reported from time to time, sometimes with almost despairing insistence, that the churches of Luther and Calvin were in serious plight, but it is now imprest on us that they have reached the point where only prompt and efficient leadership can save them from being mere relics of history.

Some of the causes of Protestantism's desperate condition are inherent in its divisions; others have been induced by the war. The net result, we are told, is almost complete loss of prestige, lack of financial and moral support, depletion in clergy and congregations, loss of its press and the lack of new recruits to take up the work interrupted by death, starvation and disillusionment. The grim facts are presented by the Rev. Dr. George Stewart in *The Current History Magazine*. Dr. Stewart is associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, in New York City. As a member of a special survey committee of the Near East Relief and as a student of religious conditions, he has traveled extensively in Europe and Asiatic Russia. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England. In fourteen countries in Europe, writes Dr. Stewart, Protestantism "lives in an atmosphere of defeat, of hatred, of greed and of fear—the four outstanding characteristics of the post-war turmoil in each of the warring countries." Blame for the war and the disaster which followed is scattered in every direction; suspicion is almost exalted into a virtue. Above this befouled atmosphere the Protestant Church must, somehow, fight its way. But it is practically destitute of all material means. In Transylvania, where all churches derived revenue from the State, it has been cut off from government help. Elsewhere the people, overburdened by taxes and the task of eking out a sheer existence, are unable to contribute to the Church's support. In addition to the financial shock, the Protestant Church has suffered loss of prestige. The hostile social pressure of new Socialist governments, such as has existed in Germany for several years, we are told, has been a natural consequence of disestablishment. "Disestablishment in the eye of many was tantamount to a repudiation of Christianity." Again,

HATE, GREED AND FEAR '

Are the arch enemies of European Protestantism to-day, says Dr. George Stewart, who finds the churches of the Reformation engaged in a desperate struggle for life.

"Actual demolition of church buildings has been a grave loss in many regions. French churches were not the only ones to suffer from shell fire. In East Prussia the Russian and German troops together destroyed 117 churches, most of which are not yet rebuilt. In Latvia one-fourth of the church buildings were ruined. One sees broken altars and ruined churches across the entire eastern front. One hundred and five Evangelical churches and twenty-three schools were destroyed in Poland. Nearly all the church buildings in eastern and middle Galicia were wholly demolished or badly damaged, including serious harm to the important Evangelical institutions at Stanislau. In Roumania, wherever the battle line swayed back and forth, one finds the wreck of chapels in which centered the religious aspirations of generations of believers. Scores of churches were destroyed in Russia when Red and White forces grappled for the wreck of the Russian Empire. Serbia and Bulgaria each has its quota of ruined church buildings, mute testimony of the passage of the Four Horsemen who knew no respect for faith or creed."

Racial groups left isolated by the makers of the new map of Europe have complicated the situation. Hundreds of small groups of Protestants scattered throughout Belgium, Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania present a special problem, for, writes Dr. Stewart, "the churches that have been thus dispersed face a difficult future, confronted not only with hostile social pressure, but not infrequently also with inimical governmental action. Sometimes pastors in these scattered groups are no longer able to remain with their flocks." In some sections of Germany there are numbers of clergymen in destitute condition who found it impossible to remain in the Baltic States, Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. "The minority problem," warns this observer, "will remain to vex both Church and State for generations." Another distressing fact is that,

"Because of depreciated currency and governmental hostility many orphanages, schools and hospitals have either been closed, sold or forced to carry forward a greatly reduced work. The Evangelical schools of Poland are almost entirely ruined. Paulinum in Posen, the only boarding-school for the sons of Evangelical ministers, is threatened with dissolution by the Polish Government. In Jugo-Slavia the Reformed Church orphanage was requisitioned by the Government and not given back. The Protestant orphanage in Budapest, supported by the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, the Elizabeth orphanage at Budaörs, belonging to the Good Friday Society, and the orphanage at Pestryhely and Gödöllö supported from America, as well as the two hospitals in Budapest, are in a perennial state of financial crisis."

Theological training is in a more serious plight, writes Dr Stewart, than at any period in a century. The purchase of new books and current literature for libraries and ample scholarships for deserving men are out of the question. Some of the Protestant scholars have lived for seven years on inadequate food and not a few have died from undernourishment. Some of the churches in mid-Europe are unable to afford seminaries of their own, and are forced to send their recruits to Switzerland, France, Austria, Scotland and Holland for training. Again, the spiritual life of Europe is not calculated to call forth recruits for the Christian ministry. "It is," says Dr. Stewart, "as if some new Cadmus had traversed the length and breadth of the Old World sowing the dragon's teeth, bringing forth harvests of soldiers rather than preachers." Many parishes in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Russia have sought for years for a minister to lead them, and even in France, where living conditions are better, there are 143 vacant Protestant pulpits eager for trained ministers. Another handicap is the destruction of the Protestant press. To-day, writes Dr. Stewart, there is nowhere in Europe a newspaper which can do for Protestantism what the *Maison de la Bonne Presse*, *La Croix*, or the *Ouest Eclair* does for the Catholic press of France and to some extent for the rest of Europe. A strong and well-directed press is needed to interpret abiding religious truth in the new terms of psychology and social theory, urges Dr. Stewart. He suggests that "an international newspaper syndicate with a few strong dailies, with a bureau for publications of a more considered type, would do much to give European Protestantism a united voice and adequate spokesmen for certain justified Protestant desires." Of course,

"Many of the calamities that have been mentioned are shared by all faiths in Europe to-day, but there are outstanding differences between the position of Protestantism and that of Catholicism. The last five years have seen many surprizing changes in Europe, but none greater than the diplomatic and ecclesiastical ascendency of the Vatican. With the peace conference the Papal dilemma came to an end. The head of the Roman Church could once more supervise religious activities and administer relief in all parts of the Catholic world, free from criticism."

And centralized control of Catholic relief to stricken countries, says the writer, gives the Vatican the largest possible advantage in the post-war world. The Catholics may have been divided along national lines during the war, but they closed the gaps when the guns ceased firing. On the other hand,

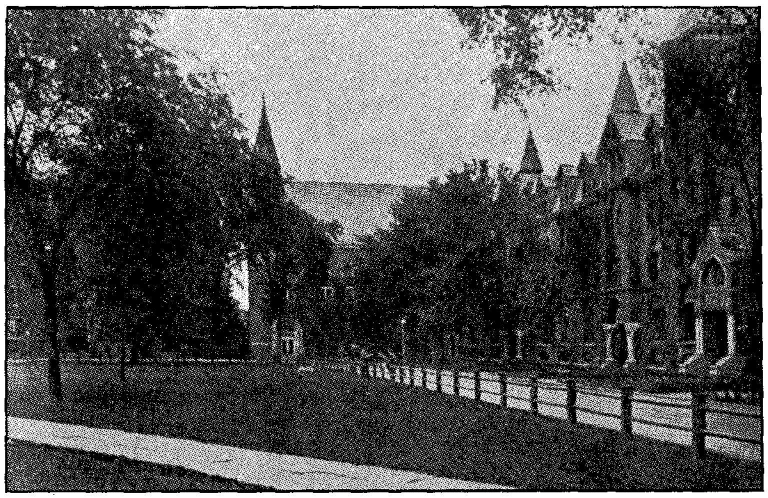
"From appearances Protestantism is divided more or less permanently, not only along national lines, but also along denominational lines. This affects not only communities of belief but also those vital overhead structures which survey the field, attend to relief, propaganda, missions, church erection and schools. Protestantism to-day, a guardian of many vital ideas for the spiritual life of the world, represents independence reduced to an absurdity.

"With the conclusion of the war and the return to peace the Pope brought the essential solidarity of the Catholic Church to the attention of his people in all lands. Prodigious emergency funds were raised. Peter's Pence flowed into Rome from many sources, several millions coming from America. On the other hand, disunited Protestantism, with the exception of sporadic relief efforts and the Central Bureau for Relief in Zurich, has remained comparatively helpless to aid stricken sister churches. The steady stream of treasure that has passed through the Vatican has not only relieved the need of Catholic groups in Europe, but has also enabled the Catholic Church to purchase scores of bankrupt Protestant institutions and to open many new churches, hospitals and schools. Eighty-eight Protestant institutions closed in Germany in 1923, while in the five years leading up to that period the Catholic Church opened seven hundred such institutions.

"If the Reformation is to be saved it must be by the foresight and statesmanship of Protestant leaders who can persuade separate and independent units to do freely that which is accomplished through the iron discipline and centralized authority of the Roman Church. Bigotry now, on the part of either Protestants or Catholics, in the midst of appalling spiritual need, is falseness to Christianity. There is ample room for the best efforts of both. The ideas centered in Protestantism are precious not only to those who refuse the way of the Roman Church. They are of service to those who espouse freedom of thought in any field, and not least they are of immense corrective value to the Roman Catholic Church itself."

SHOULD CHAPEL BE COMPULSORY?

MOST COLLEGES STILL ADHERE to compulsory attendance at chapel, but at Yale a referendum of all students required to attend college services resulted in an 8-to-1 vote against the policy. The question, we are told, has aroused almost as much discussion on the campus as football, and it is of more than academic interest to the world beyond at a time when the prevalence of crime is being drilled into the public consciousness, when industry itself is charged with crooked dealing, when tens of thousands of children are said to be receiving no religious training at all. The vote at Yale, says a news dispatch, stood 1,681 in favor of abolishing compulsory attendance, and 241 for continuing the policy. Many voters, we are told, made it clear that they favor chapel, but not compulsory attendance. Of 130 faculty members asked for their views, sixty responded. They voted three to one in favor of abolishing the compulsory system. A petition was then started to have required chapel abolished, and a special committee of two corporation and five faculty members has been appointed to make final recommendations on the question. Dean Charles R. Brown, who has been at Yale fifteen years, feels, he says, much sympathy with the present movement, but strongly favors required attendance. "It would be well to drop all this insincere cant about 'Compulsory Chapel,' as if chapel were the only thing required here at Yale and everything else was optional," he writes in the New Haven *Journal-Courier:*


P. & A. photograph

WHERE THE "ELIS" ARE REQUIRED TO ATTEND SERVICE

"For the undergraduate in Yale College everything is compulsory," but in a referendum the students have voted 8 to 1 against being compelled to attend chapel.

"For the undergraduate in Yale College everything is 'compulsory'—compulsory recitations, compulsory examinations, compulsory themes, lectures, term papers. No undergraduate is left to his own desires in meeting any of these requirements.

"When a man reaches the graduate or professional school his more serious purpose and definite aim make any further compulsion superfluous—he will do his work without being marked upon his attendance. But without compulsory attendance upon the various disciplines, the undergraduate would not meet the requirements for graduation and a degree. Some things—going to the athletic events, attending the movies, calling upon or writing to his best girl—can safely be left to his own option; but for the more serious exercises of college life compulsory attendance is the rule throughout."

Many a man who was violently opposed to chapel attendance, says Dean Brown, has written back to say that he has "changed his mind," and now recognizes the value of it. Mentioning some of the noted men who have preached at the chapel services, Dean Brown asks: "Do you believe that the majority of those students there present would have spent the hour more profitably had they been left to their own unguided choices?" He denies the claim that required chapel attendance breeds an antagonistic attitude toward religion, and says:

"The present system justifies itself by its fruits. Several years ago I had a man take 'Who's Who' and make a complete list of the men who were in the ministry, or the mission field, or in other forms of active Christian service (who had attained sufficient distinction to be in 'Who's Who'), together with the names of the colleges from which they had graduated. I have unhappily mislaid the exact figures, but the proportion of such men coming from colleges like Yale where chapel attendance is required to those coming from colleges where no chapel is held or where attendance is optional was in round numbers more than three to one. By their fruits ye shall know the respective values of the two systems."

However, there are some who believe that more is to be gained by a system of optional chapel attendance, and the Schenectady *Gazette* reports that this system has borne good fruit at Harvard, where it has existed a generation. In the opinion of *The Gazette* the Yale movement involves a great principle of freedom, as important to the outside world as to the campus.

> "And in this free chapel movement is the newest sign that religion which in the vanished past too often has been forced by authority, physical or theological browbeating or threats of torment, is about to launch upon its greatest adventure.
>
> "It is going to stand upon its merits solely and challenge youth to get along and reckon without it if it dares, or accept its evidence on the same basis of need and human interest as any lesser science or art.
>
> "And that is exactly what the more courageous here and there long have been doing in the world outside the colleges. They have been living evidences of religion rather than offering authority or credentials for a faith they can not exemplify.
>
> "Who can point to a more stirring fact of our times than the continent-wide movement of denominational merging? It is a part of the great movement of the North American soul demanding toleration and freedom in a practical form to put the oldest and highest science of man on a basis of merit and dignity.
>
> "The colleges may be able to show us how to keep open house, and be able to refresh the traveler through life to his soul's awakening, and to create a demand for its goods that can hardly be satisfied by the capacity of the universities in turning out teachers and preachers.
>
> "It has been so in the past history of the race and it is certain to be so."

THE SOVIETS STILL AT WAR WITH GOD

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONTINUES, as its own spokesmen once put it, to "wage war on the Divine front." It is true, we are told by anti-Bolshevist Russian editors, that priests are no longer arrested and executed by the dozen, as was the practise two or three years ago, and that ruthless methods of struggle against churches and religion have been replaced by milder and subtler methods. Yet, it is contended, the militant materialism of the Communist party ruling in Russia continues to weigh heavily on the life of Russian believers. Thus, we are told further, because of the interference of the Government, the main branch of the Greek Catholic Church, the "Tikhonite" Church, still remains without a spiritual leader. Patriarch Tikhon died in the spring of this year, and a successor was to be elected within three months of the day of his death. But, as Metropolitan Peter, the Keeper of the Patriarchal Throne, is said to have let it be known, the Soviets would not allow a conclave to gather for the election. At the same time, we are told, the Government continues to patronize, tho unofficially, the "New," or, as it is also called, "Red" Church—the Living Church, the Resurrection Church—which in Bolshevist hands is a tool with which to belabor the Tikhonite Church. The "Red" churches recently held their conclaves at Moscow, and decided to support the anti-religious Soviet Government. The official Communist *Izviestia* of Moscow tells us what occurred at one of these conclaves:

> "Bishop Antonin (the chairman) displayed an unusual tenderness for the Communists. He said: 'During a recent public discussion on materialism and spiritualism, Lunacharsky [a leading Communist] declared that no prayer has ever been heard. This is not true, for our prayers for the Soviet Power will be heard by the refugees Cyrill and Nicholas Romanoff and by the anti-Bolshevist Bishops. They will hear them and burst with anger. In our temples the Soviets must feel at home. We must say to the Soviet Government: "I love thee."'
>
> "The conclave has adopted a resolution in keeping with which the Resurrection Church will henceforth introduce in its masses a prayer for the Soviet régime, worded as follows: 'Lord, grant victory to our Government over its enemies for the welfare of the people.'"

According to *Vozrozhdenie*, the nationalist anti-Bolshevist daily published in Paris by influential groups of Russian émigrés, including the followers of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholayevich, it is exactly this subservient tone adopted by the new churches toward the Soviet Government that deprives them of all authority in the eyes of the Russian believers. Every one, says this paper, knows that these churches are a sort of a department of the Soviet machinery. It is for this reason, contends *Vozrozhdenie*, that the new churches control but a few parishes in Moscow and still fewer in the provinces, while the Tikhonite Church commands the sympathies of the bulk of Russia in spite of the persecutions befalling it. This paper adds:

> "Metropolitan Peter, the Keeper of the Patriarchal Throne, has been threatened on many occasions. But, accepting his lofty post, he was aware of the danger. He knows to what measures the Government and its political police may resort, and yet he has forbidden his clergymen to communicate with the Living Church and to participate in its conclave. This is also known to the fifty-eight Bishops who have sided with him as well as to the crowds filling his temples and keeping away from the empty temples of Soviet officials imitating priests."

The Tikhonite Church, says *Vozrozhdenie*, is still very strong. Persecutions have added to its moral forces instead of weakening them. The anti-Bolshevist liberal *Rul*, published in Berlin, thinks that the Soviets have abandoned hope of annihilating the Church by direct interference, and that they are now relying mainly on the anti-religious propaganda among children whom they want to bring up in the spirit of complete atheism. It says:

> "On the eve of every Church holiday, anti-religious lectures or shows are organized in Soviet schools. Besides, now and then, an anti-religious show is staged for all the schools of each educational district. Members of the Union of Communist Youths, as well as "Red Pioneers", are obliged to attend such shows. The other children are advised not to miss them.
>
> "These shows are usually very primitive and rude. 'Artists' put on enormous blue noses and thick stomachs, and, clad in real ecclesiastic vestments requisitioned from churches, move around with crosses in their hands. If the show is staged for several schools at once, the program is enlarged, and children are shown, in addition to the Greek Catholic priest, a rabbi, a mollah, and a Roman Catholic prelate. To provoke laughter the players resort to obscenities and indecent gestures."

Vozrozhdenie thinks that persecutions have frightened a certain number of believers from the Tikhon Church. It is to this fact, it says, that must be ascribed a rapid spread of Baptist communities, which, in the first years of the revolution, when Greek Catholics were persecuted with especial ruthlessness, were tolerated by the Soviets. Their success, we read further in this paper, is due to various causes, among which is their deep piety. For instance,

> "Baptists, who can still gather without being interfered with, attract by the sincerity of their creed, by the intelligible simplicity of their prayers, and especially by the purity of their life, which stands out in contrast with the atmosphere of drunken noise, invectives, dirt and debauchery surrounding the 'Communist nuclei.' Their conduct is so unusual that people observe them for a time with profound respect, then visit their gatherings and finally join their communities. The Baptist communion is especially successful in our northern villages, which it has reached partly from Finland, partly from large cities. However, the authorities are now dissatisfied with the spread of the Baptists, and they want to requisition in Petrograd the Baptist Church which had been built by private donations. It is not difficult to predict that protests will have no effect. Baptists were favored as long as they could contribute to the weakening of the Greek Catholic Church; since, however, they begin to develop themselves into a force, they can not help being viewed as an undesirable element which will not be allowed to prosper."

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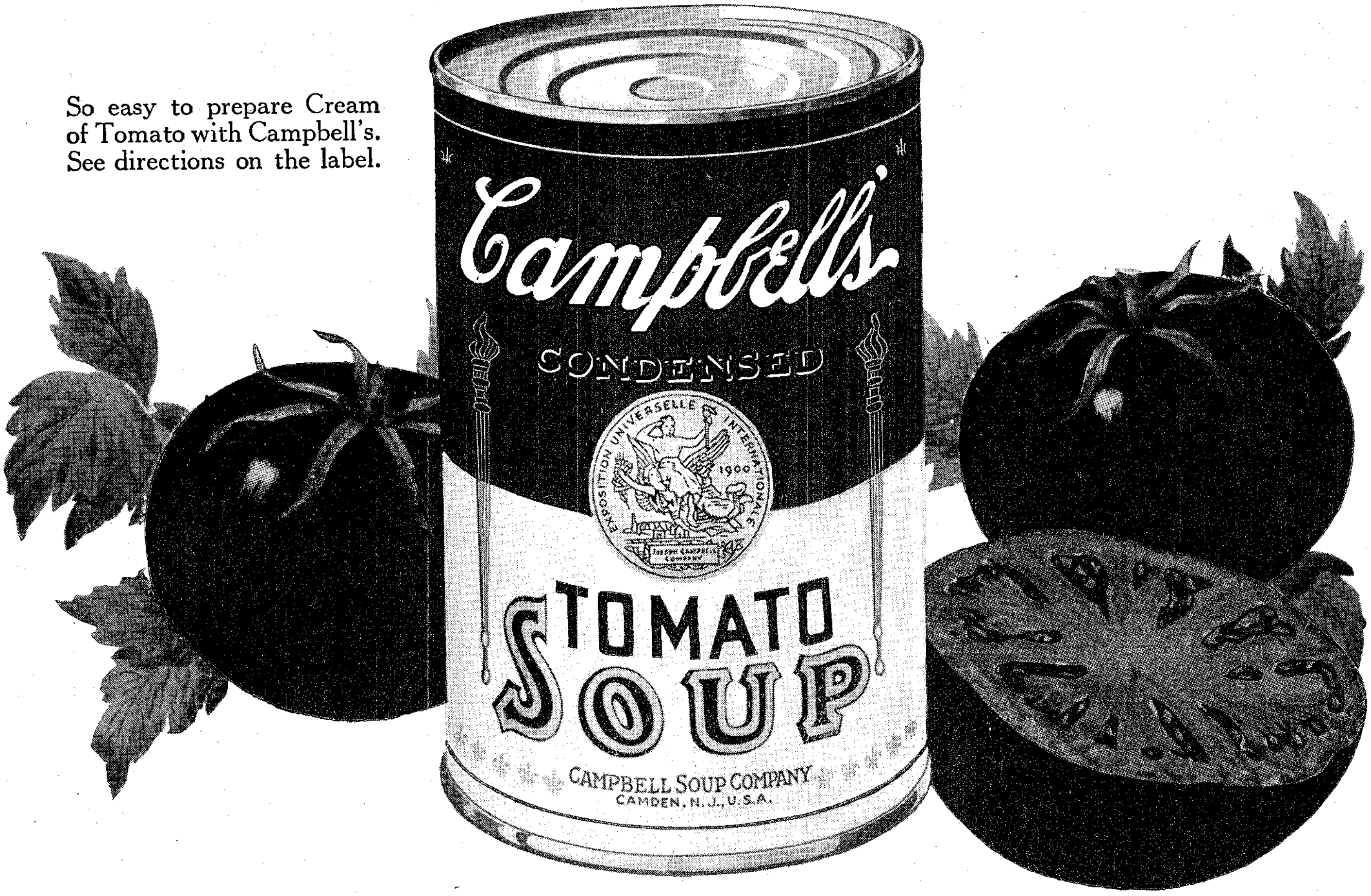
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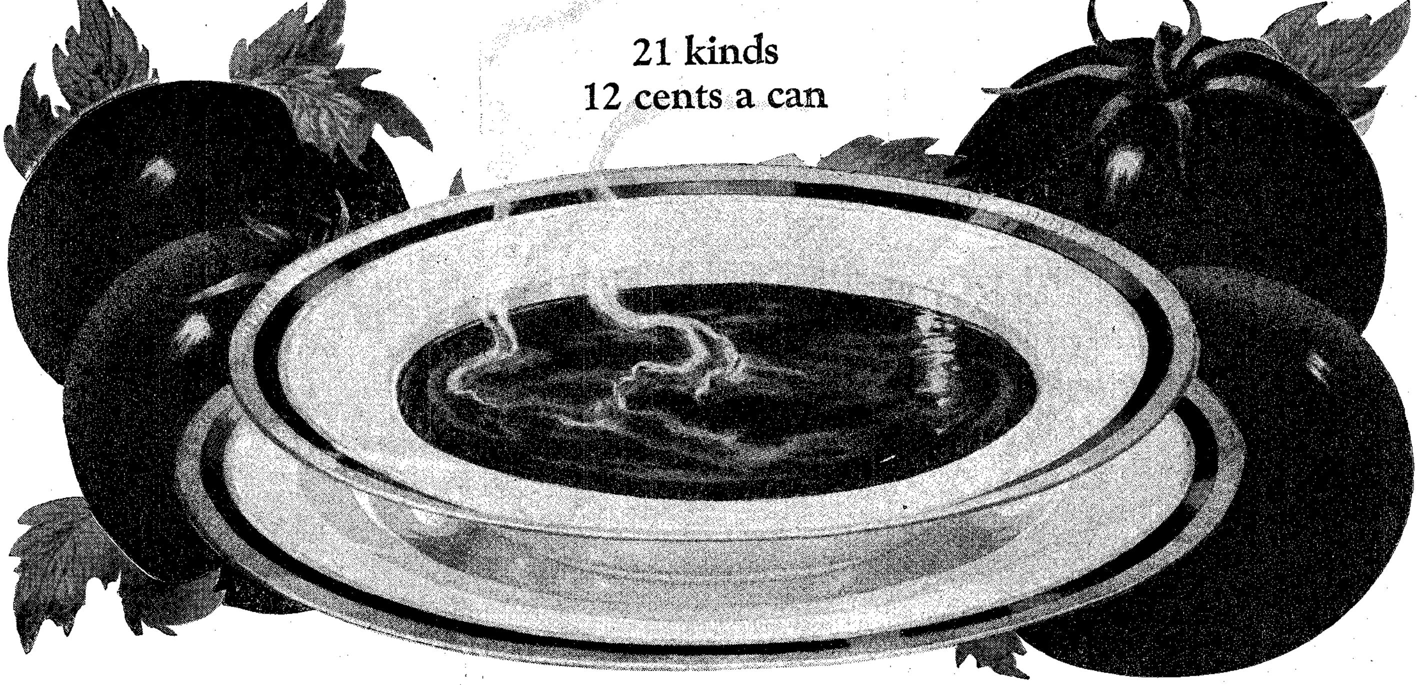


CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A RIVAL to the lark's own song. This from *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin). It need not fear to stand by Shelley's:

TE DEUM OF A LARK

By Pamela Travers

The sun and the wind
I praise, Lord God,
and the moon ways
my feet have trod,

The nest at night
and the mating time
and little feathery
breasts on mine:

Live things of the earth,
the morning quest,
and the summer's burden
of sweet unrest,

And the long flight
to the brave South—
wind under wing,
spray on the mouth.

But more than these,
my praise, O King,
humblest praise
for the songs I sing,

For the power to ease
my heart of pain
in singing, and so
find joy again.

And I ask no death,
Lord God, but this.
Grant me, Thy bird,
a small bird's bliss—

Let me pierce the blue
one day as I sing
and touch Thy golden
feet with my wing.

Lovers of Ravenna will find this in *The London Mercury*, guide book supplement:

RAVENNA

By Naomi Mitchison

Midnight in Ravenna:
The cafés are shut.
And all the nowadays people
Are put away in their boxes,
Sleeping . . .
But suppose one was there.

The Empress Theodora
Looked at me coldly.
Out of her long, pale face.
She said: "Young woman,"
(Duchess to kitchen-maid)
"Young woman, you came to Our church this morning,
And stared at Us,
Most impertinently.
Your dress is indecent, you are uncivilised. We have never heard
Of the country you come from:
We doubt if it exists.
Further:
We have honoured Ravenna with Our presence
For fourteen centuries.
And shall continue to do so
When you are dead and utterly forgotten:
The Lord being not unmindful of his lambs."
And she swept away,
With a rustling of stiff silk
And a glittering of hard gold.

But the little pretty one,
With the white veil,
The little lady who is always just not laughing,
Came up and whispered to me:
"Don't mind her!
She's jealous, she always is,
Of any one under thirty,
Silly old cat!
She's lost any looks she *did* have,
And as to her skin—!
How many lovers have you got?
Can you do *this?*
You know who I am, don't you?
I'm Mrs. Belisarius.
Oh, we were great friends once upon a time,
Theodora and me.
But I can't somehow forget
How she killed me afterwards:
Ooh, it did hurt!"
And she wriggled her pretty shoulders
As she went off,
And one of the courtiers threw her a ripe fig,
Which she caught very cleverly
In one hand.

But Galla Placidia,
Poor dear ghost,
Said to me: "Oh I'm so glad you liked my little chapel!
I took such pains over it.
And the Good Shepherd:
Isn't He sweet?
You know, I'd be so happy
If only my dear husband could see it.
I built it thinking of him.

"The pine woods are lovely now,
All full of flowers and berries and moths and star light.
The lovers go whispering there,
Two and two,
In the soft scent of the pines.
But I can't go there,
Not all alone.
You see he must have got tired waiting for me,
So he went away,
My Wulf.
I tried to find him once, I tried to follow him,
I went north as far as the Alps;
But it got so cold.
And I don't know where he is,
I can't find him,
He's gone.
We had such a difficult life,
Here and there,
In the middle of all the politics.
I thought we might settle down once we were dead,
And be happy together.
I did so want to be happy.

"Sometimes inside my chapel
I sit and think to myself
That he's just coming.
But he never is.
And oh, it's harder not to be happy dead than alive."

Another breath from the Veld, after the Boer national song appearing in our last issue. The Ama-Xosa are one of the Kaffir tribes of Bantu stock. From the *South African Nation* (Cape Town):

THE SACRIFICE OF THE AMA-XOSA
(1857)

By Leon Picardy

With dread I've watched the sun since early morn,
For to-day will show the miracle!
To-day, when he has reached his midday height,
The sun will turn to his eastern hills again,
Drawn by the invisible oxen of the sky!
And then we agèd warriors will feel
Our hearts regain their fire, our limbs their strength,
And the wrinkled hags will blossom back to youth;
And from the stark veld, red with the carcases
Of the cattle, slain for sacrifice—from the veld
Pestilential, where the foul, lank vultures gorge—
Will spring great multitudes of hornèd cattle
And sheep . . . . These scorchèd and smoking fields will bristle
With the spearèd hosts of maize and kaffir corn . . .
And the ancient warriors, long dead, will rise
From their sacred graves, an endless host, and sweep
The pale-face tyrants into a sea of blood!
For thus has old Makana prophesied,
Makana, the mighty wizard, who brings the rain
To the thirsting fields, and knows the Spirit's will:
And he has bidden us burn our fields and slay
Our hornèd cattle and our sheep. . . . And thus
For seven days the fires of sacrifice
Have crackled and the land has reeked with blood!
But the old men laugh and sharpen their assegaais;
The wrinkled women dance and deck themselves
With flowers. . . . And I gaze anxious at the sun.

The Ama-Xosa tribes are gathered now:
The assegaais flash as the warriors rhythmic sway.
A low, deep chanting throbs from every throat,
And swells into a roar, when the sun has reached
His midday height. . . . And then a fearful silence,
As if the world were dead; confusèd cries
Of fear arise, moanings and despair,
For the oxen drag their fiery wagon on,
And the mocking sun moves on towards the west!
The Spirits have lied . . . . they have forgotten us!
Wail, you little ones, for soon you'll lay
Yourselves upon the pitiless veld and die;
You mothers will wail and beat your empty breasts;
And warriors will stab themselves in agony
When they are hunger-gripped . . . . Our bodies gaunt
In the pestilent fields will rot amidst the carrion;
And the foul, lank vultures soon will feast again!
Dead is your glory, oh tribes of Ama-Xosa;
You have grown old and sick in a day, for oh,
The ancients of the tribes have lied to you,
And the spirits of the dead have forgotten you!

Those who regard the past years without regret and without chagrin may find something not thought of before in these lines in *Verse* (Philadelphia):

OLD WOMAN

By Margaret Widdemer

I need not pity you; old bitterness
And old chagrin have had long time to pass,
Looking along the years without distress
You see your own young face in a bright glass:

You need not deal with actual living more
And all your memories that smile and bend
Are fairer shapes than when they crossed your door . . .
You go well-companied until your end.

A bitter fling at literary soirees from one who imbibed much bitterness from the war. In *The London Mercury:*

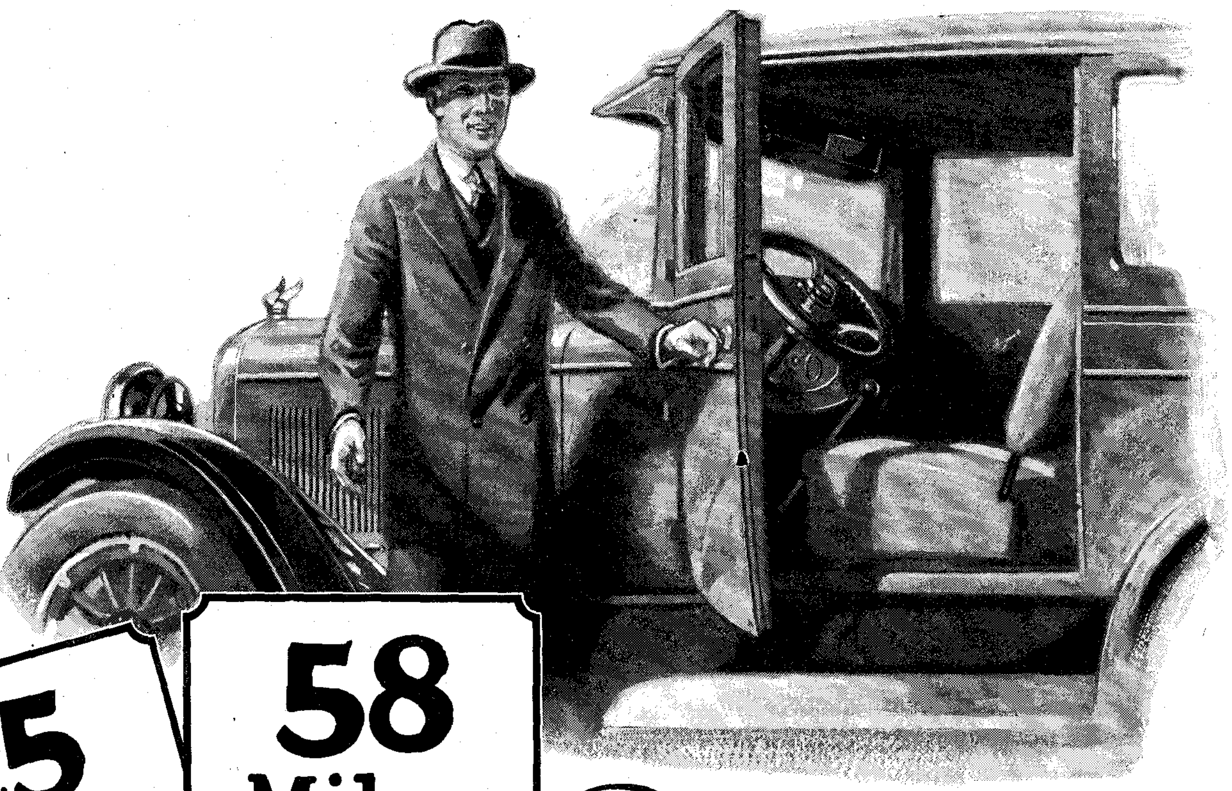
GRANDEUR OF GHOSTS

By Siegfried Sassoon

When I have heard small talk about great men
I climb to bed; light my two candles; then
Consider what was said; and put aside
What Such-a-one remarked and Someone-else replied.

They have spoken lightly of my deathless friends,
(Lamps for my gloom, hands guiding where I stumble),
Quoting, for shallow conversational ends,
What Shelley shrilled, what Blake once wildly muttered . . .

How can they use such names and be not humble?
I have sat silent; angry at what they uttered.
The dead bequeathed them life; the dead have said
What these can only memorise and mumble.



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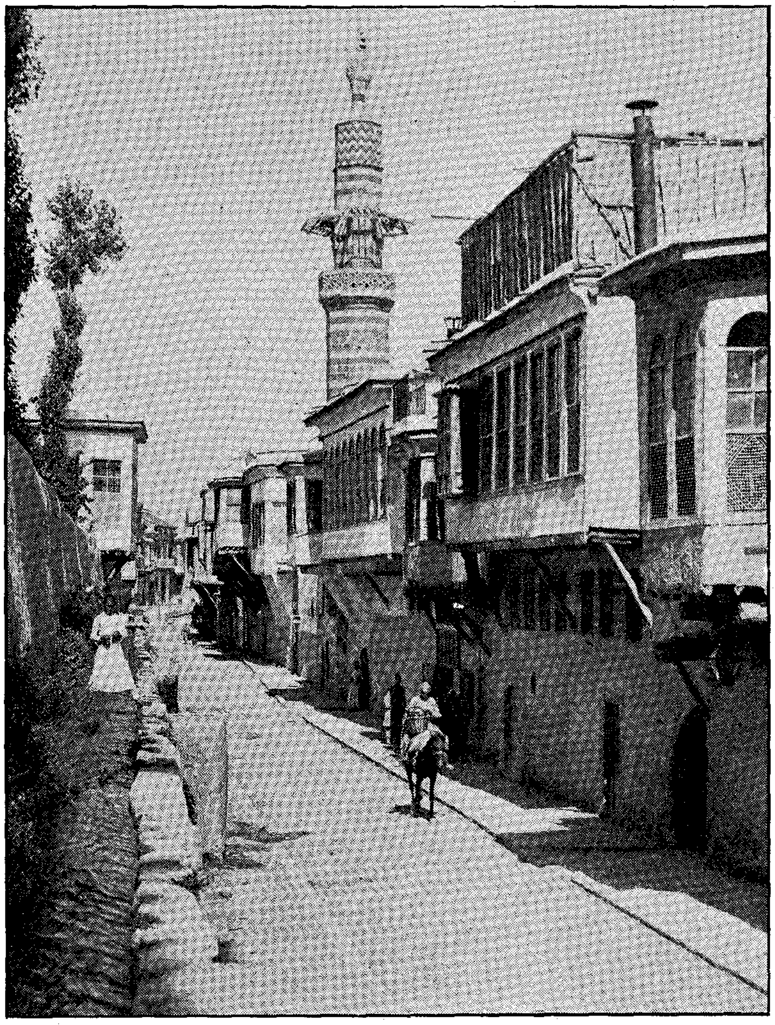
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A PARADISE SHOT TO PIECES

"THE WORLD BEGAN AT DAMASCUS and will end there," says an Eastern proverb. And there is a story about Mohammed—"a tale which a visitor in Damascus is bound to hear many times." The prophet is said to have ridden to a hill overlooking Damascus, "where he was met by a delegation of Damascenes." With great ceremony, the story proceeds, they invited him to enter the city. The prophet gazed down on Damascus, in the center of its green gardens, and said: "When I die, I shall go to heaven; so why should I now go to Damascus?" And that handsome compliment to the city where the Apostle Paul, after his miraculous conversion, found shelter in a house in "the Street called Straight," is explained by a reference to the Koran, "which pictures Paradise as an orchard, traversed by streams of flowing waters, where grow the most delicious fruits." This ideal, explains William Jourdan Rapp in the New York *Times*, appeared to the natives of that sterile region to be realized at Damascus. The city and its surroundings are lavishly extolled by Arabian poets, he reminds us. Sketching the eventful story of that archaic paradise—"the oldest city in history"—so recently devastated anew in a ferocious clash between the occupying French and the recalcitrant Druses, Mr. Rapp remarks that Damascus, altho "besieged, pillaged and burned at recurring intervals since the days of Abraham," has always been rebuilt, until it is easy to believe the Eastern saying that the world will end there, in its legendary cradle. And he continues:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

PAUL OF TARSUS MAY HAVE WALKED HERE

A typical street of Damascus, with its minarets, "its past clouded by the enchantment of the Arabian Nights."

> From its early days the history of Damascus has been stormy. The origin of the city is unknown, and there is much to confirm the popular belief that it is the oldest continuous city in the world. It is mentioned a number of times in Genesis. Abraham's steward is called "Eliezer of Damascus." David made a successful expedition against the city for the aid it gave his enemy Hadadezer, King of Zoab. Throughout the reign of Solomon, Rezon, who established a dynasty in Damascus, seems to have been in constant conflict with the Kingdom of Israel.
>
> In all its long life the history of Damascus may be divided into a few great chapters. In 333 B. C., after the Battle of Issus, in which Alexander the Great destroyed the Persian armies of Darius, Damascus was delivered by treachery into the hands of Parmenio, a general of Alexander, and the harem and treasury of Darius, which had been lodged in the city, were surrendered to the conquering Greeks.
>
> In the New Testament Damascus is spoken of in connection with the miraculous conversion of Paul; the episode that pictures his being lowered in a basket over the wall to escape Aretas, the governor, and Paul's return to the city from Arabia.
>
> During the first centuries after Christ, Syria was a Roman province, and in 150 A. D. Trajan made Damascus a provincial capital. Later the city was an outpost of the Byzantine Empire. In the wars between Byzance and Persia it suffered greatly and was finally captured by Khalid-ibn-Walid in 635. The seat of the Caliphate was transferred from Mekka to Damascus, which became the center of the great empire of the Ommayyads, whose rule extended from India to the Atlantic.
>
> The Ommayyads were replaced after ninety years by the Abbasids, who removed the seat of their empire, to Bagdad. Damascus then passed through a period of unrest in which it was captured and ravaged in turn by the Egyptians, the Carmathians and the Seljuks.
>
> Crusaders attacked Damascus in 1126, but never succeeded in keeping a firm hold on the city, even during their brief domination of Syria. Throughout his fierce struggle with the Franks Saladin made his headquarters in Damascus. His tomb is now one of the sights of the town. In 1899 Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, on his visit to Damascus, laid a bronze wreath on the tomb. It bore the inscription: "From one great emperor to another." The wreath was removed by the English when General Allenby captured the city from the Turks in 1918.

In the centuries following the Crusades Damascus was plundered by the Mongols and the Mamelukes of Egypt. In 1399 it purchased immunity from destruction at the hands of the Tatar conqueror, Tamerlane, of whom we read:

> Tamerlane, on this occasion, captured all the famous armorers of Damascus and carried them to Samarkand and Khorasan, where they introduced the art of manufacturing Damascus blades. To-day this art still exists in these cities of Turkestan, while at Damascus it has completely disappeared.
>
> Damascus fell into the hands of the Ottoman Turks in 1516 when Sultan Selim conquered Syria. It remained part of the Ottoman Empire until the British conquest of Palestine and Syria in 1918.
>
> In 1860 Damascus was the scene of a terrible massacre of the

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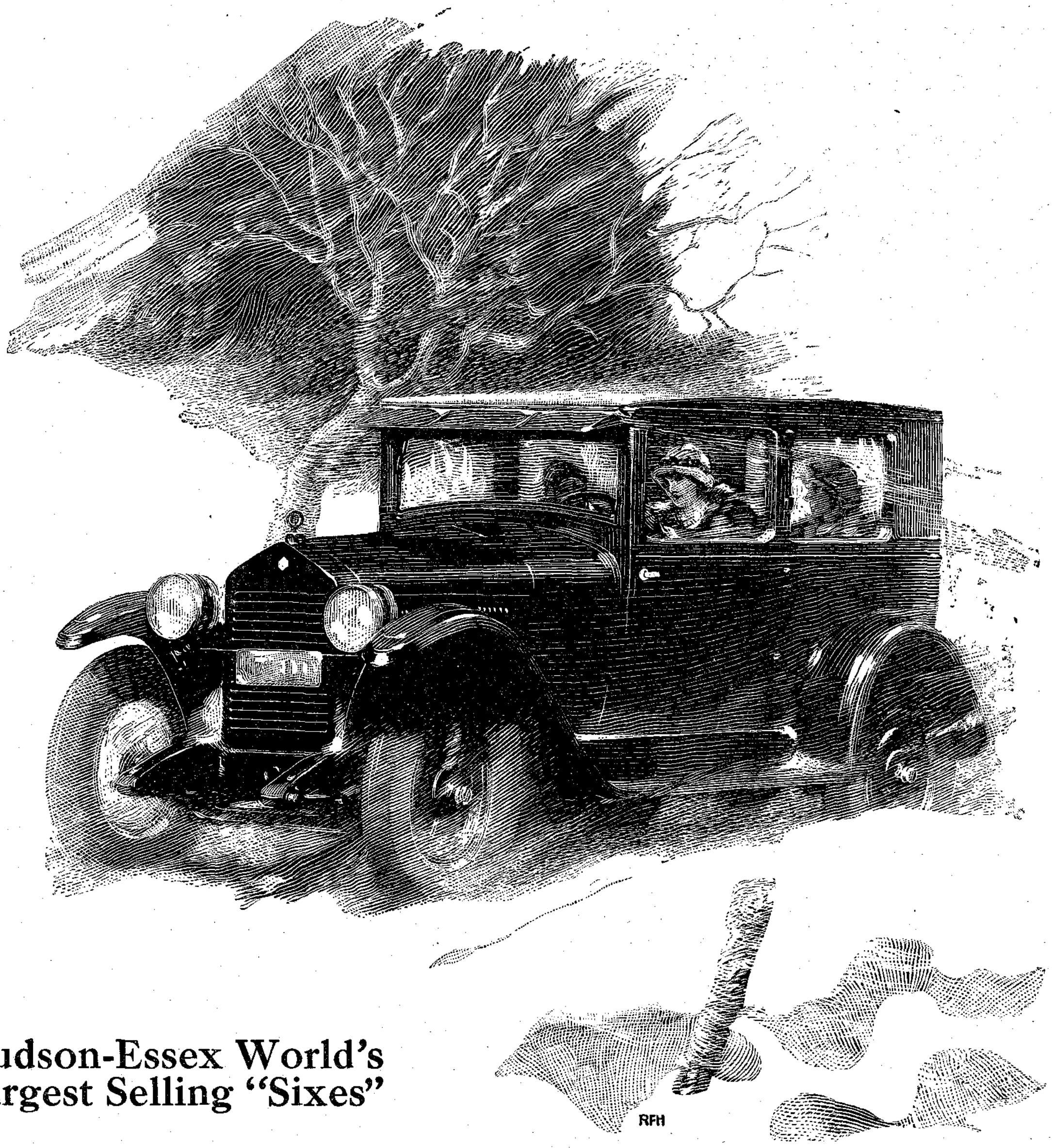

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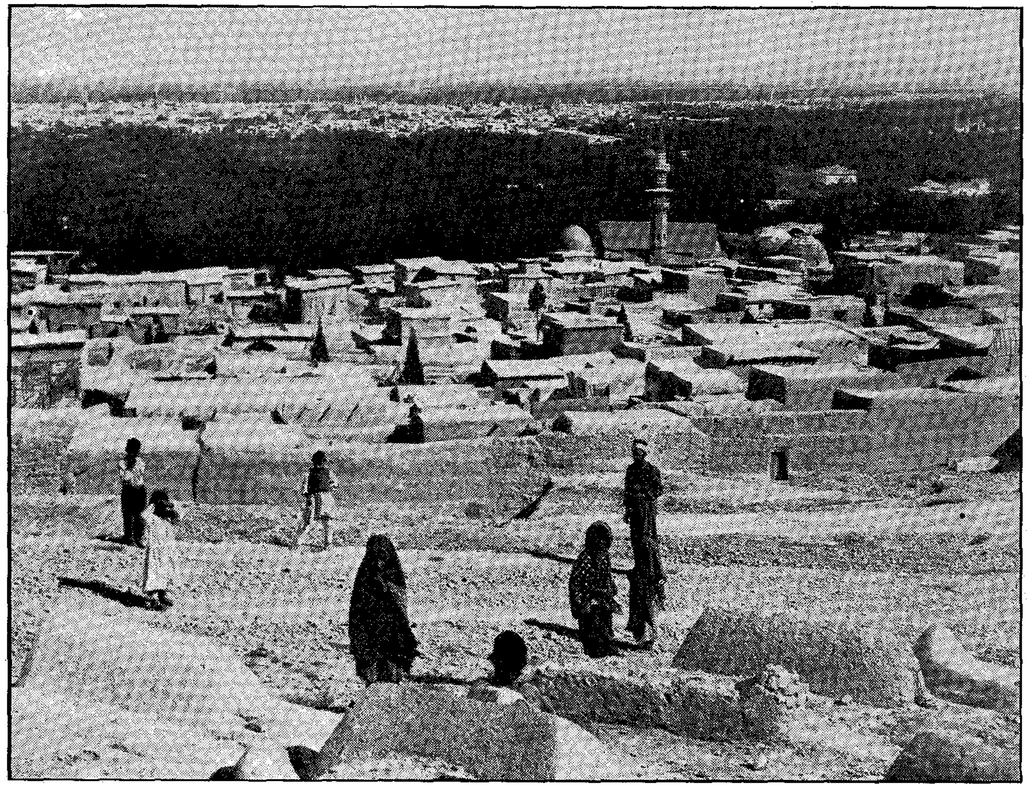
Christians. More than 6,000 were killed by the Moslems, whose minds had been greatly excited by the Indian mutiny. A French Army corps of 10,000 men finally brought calm to the city and the surrounding country after the Turks had failed to reëstablish order. To-day the French claim to the mandate of Syria is largely based on France's traditional position as protector of Christian minorities.

Then comes the last chapter. At Damascus the Arabs proclaimed Emir Feisel King of Syria in February, 1920. To this the French objected, and in August of the same year they occupied the city, driving Feisel out. However, Damascus, even under the French, has remained the center of Arab self-determination. If the dream of a great Arabian State, including all the Arab lands from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean and from Turkey to Aden, is ever realized, Damascus will probably be its capital.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"SOME ROSE-RED CITY HALF AS OLD AS TIME"

Perhaps it was from some such vantage as this—to the northwest—that Mohammed compared Damascus to Paradise, as pictured in the Koran.

The most important building in Damascus is the Great Mosque of the Ommayyads. Its minarets dominate the whole city. The site of the mosque was originally occupied by a Roman temple. This was converted into a Christian church by the Emperor Theodosus in 375, and named the Church of St. John, because it was supposed to contain a casket with the head of John the Baptist. To this day Damascenes swear by the head of St. John.

The church was turned into a mosque in 705, and all traces of Christianity were effaced, save only an inscription over the main door which reads: "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and Thy dominion endureth throughout all generations." Some of the native Christians believe this to be a portent, signifying that the mosque will again become a Christian house of worship.

The greatest sufferers in the present turmoil, the writer remarks, are the 15,000 Armenians who had built a model refugee village on the outskirts of the city. Of these unfortunates we are told:

After many years of hard struggle, and with a little aid from the Near East Relief, they had become self-supporting. Latest dispatches report that these Armenians have had to abandon their village and flee to Beirut, where, under the guns of French warships in the harbor, there is some protection.

In peaceful times, May is the best season in which to pay Damascus a visit, for then the plain of the Barada River, in whose midst the city stands, is covered with a brilliant carpet of wild flowers. Walnut, apricot, lemon and orange trees in the gardens surrounding the city are in full foliage. This brilliant oasis, with minarets rising from hundreds of mosques, Bedouins of the desert regard as the next thing to paradise.

Damascus has a population of about 300,000 souls, four-fifths being Moslems. The other fifth is made up of Christians and Jews. Among the Christians, members of the Greek Orthodox Church predominate; but there are also Roman Catholics, Maronites, Gregorians (largely Armenian refugees from Cilicia) and a few Protestants. The Moslems subdivide into Arabs, Circassians, Druses and Kurds—nationalistic divisions which, in the case of the Druses, is heightened by a fanatical sectarianism. Much rivalry and hatred exists.

The city has three distinct quarters—Moslem, Christian and Jewish. It is said that there is no other city where customs have changed so little during the ages. The Jews as nearly resemble those of the time of Paul as can be imagined. Scarcely any other people in the world has adhered so tenaciously to the very letter of the religious code.

The Moslems are also tenacious of their religion and of their institutions. Often at noon you will find nets drawn over the fronts of many Mohammedan shops. Peering through these you will see the shopkeepers busily engaged in performing genuflections and in singing the chants of the Moslem prayer. In fact, it is difficult to get away from the sight of kneeling figures.

The chief occupation of Damascus is trade. Here the Bedouins, inhabitants of the great desert, come to dispose of their surplus animals and to purchase clothes and trinkets. Here the pilgrims from all Syria gather for the great haj to Mekka. To the bazaars they bring whatever they have to sell, and take away all they require for their long journey. It is in the bazaars that Damascus lives between sunrise and sunset.

The greatest bazaar of Damascus is the Suk-et-Tawileh, or Long Bazaar. This street runs from west to east through the whole town. It is the famous "Street which is called Straight," mentioned in the New Testament, and is now covered with a roof of corrugated iron. The recent French bombardment is reported to have done much damage to this bazaar.

Strolling, you find it difficult to make your way among the venders of lemonade or sweetened water shouting "Berrid alakalbalk!" (refresh thy heart), and the sellers of other refreshments crying: "Take care of your teeth!" "Food for the swallows!" and "Allah is the nourisher, buy my bread!"

You come to the silk bazaar, which is especially interesting because of the fact that it contains more of the produce of native industry than may be found in any of the other bazaars. Here are shawls and mashlaks or kimonos, of brilliantly colored silk cloth, woven with elaborate designs in silver and gold. Farther along is the cotton bazaar, dedicated to mattress-makers and to wool-carders. Then comes the spice market, where drugs and spices are displayed in interminable rows of boxes and glasses.

There are also bazaars of the joiners, the goldsmiths and the cobblers—the latter displaying brightly colored Eastern shoes, festooned round the eaves of the little shops. And then:

Another of the great covered bazaars is the Suk-el-Arwan, or Greek bazaar, where daggers, armor, various weapons, carpets, cloths, antiquities, coins, gems, pipes, tobacco and sweets are importunately offered to strangers. Here a sword or dagger of the famous old Damascus steel can occasionally be picked up.

The brass industry, however, seems to be on the decline. There is a proverb that runs: "Brass work was born at Aleppo. It grew up in Cairo. It died in Damascus."

The following appreciation of Damascus, "one of the legendary

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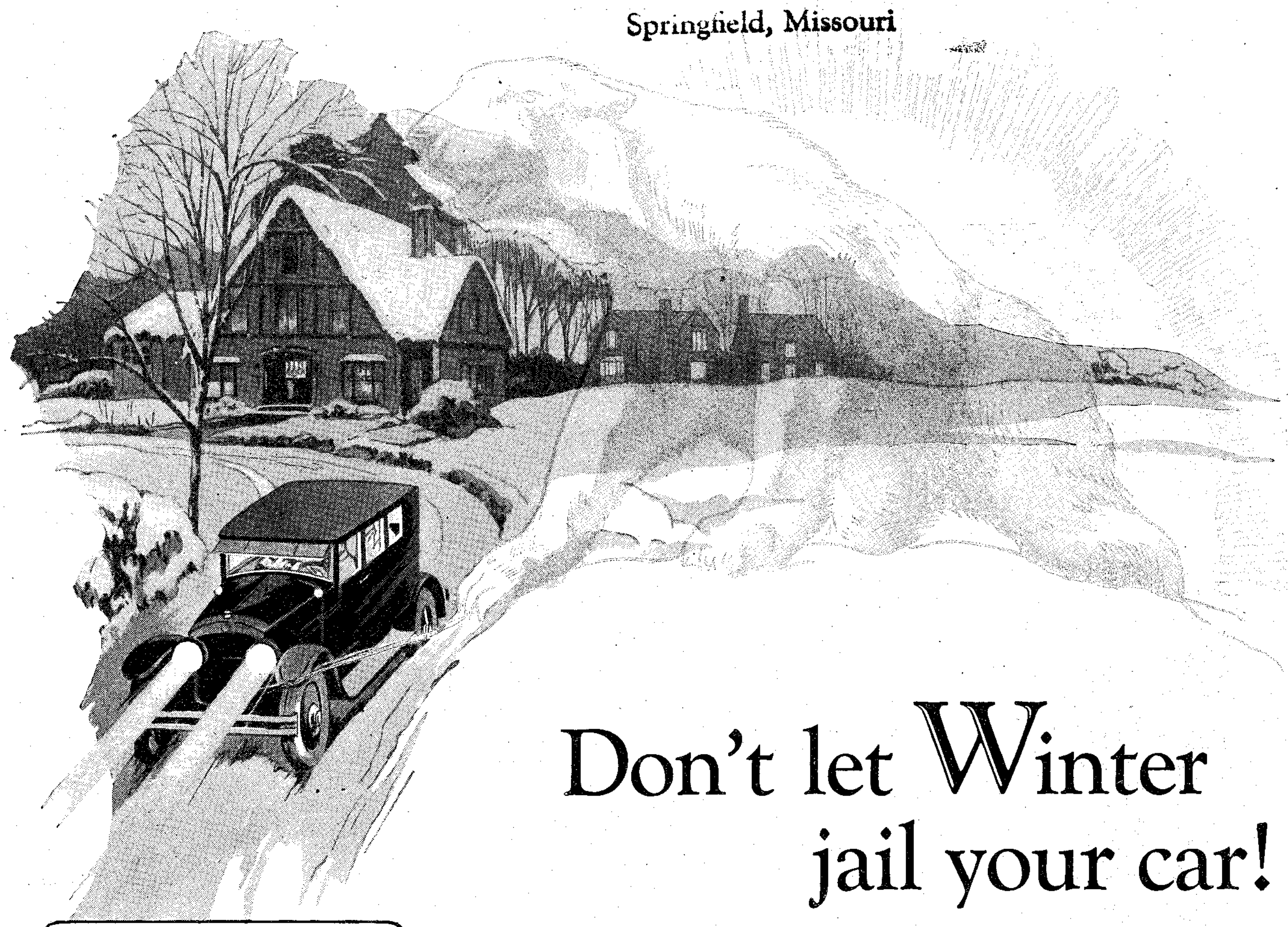


Don't let Winter jail your car!

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet FB	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" *(other mod's.)*	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 4	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" *(other mod's.)*	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Star	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....

ALL the annoyances that cause you to store your car during the cold months — hard starting, sluggish circulation, excessive wear and tear—*can be reduced to a minimum very easily.*

Make sure you have the right grade of Mobiloil for winter conditions.

Some motors, but not all (*see Chart at the left*), require a different oil in winter than they do in summer. It depends upon the design of the lubricating system. Such details as type of pump, its capacity and location; screen size, mesh, design and installation; delivery duct size and position are always of vital importance.

These and other purely mechanical features must be considered together with the influence of reduced temperature to insure winter lubrication satisfaction.

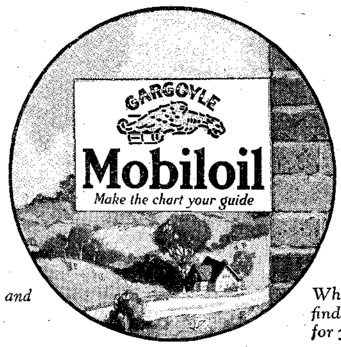
Failure to weigh these lubrication facts carefully—inexpertness or inexperience in interpreting their significance—results in "guess work lubrication." Then when you start your engine your lubrication may be tardy and incomplete. Your oil pump may be overtaxed and the pump-shaft broken. Your oil screen or oil gauge may be ruined by pressures not contemplated in the design of the engine. Your battery and starter may be unduly taxed. Constant, continuous, rapid wear is certain due to unprotected rubbing surfaces.

You may trust Mobiloil absolutely to meet your winter needs

Your engine was the subject of painstaking study. Its design, its operating conditions, its running temperatures—every phase of its performance in cold weather was thoroughly gone into before any grade of Mobiloil was selected.

The grade of Mobiloil recommended for your engine in winter was determined by our Board of Automotive Engineers and represents our professional advice.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City.


GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Make the chart your guide

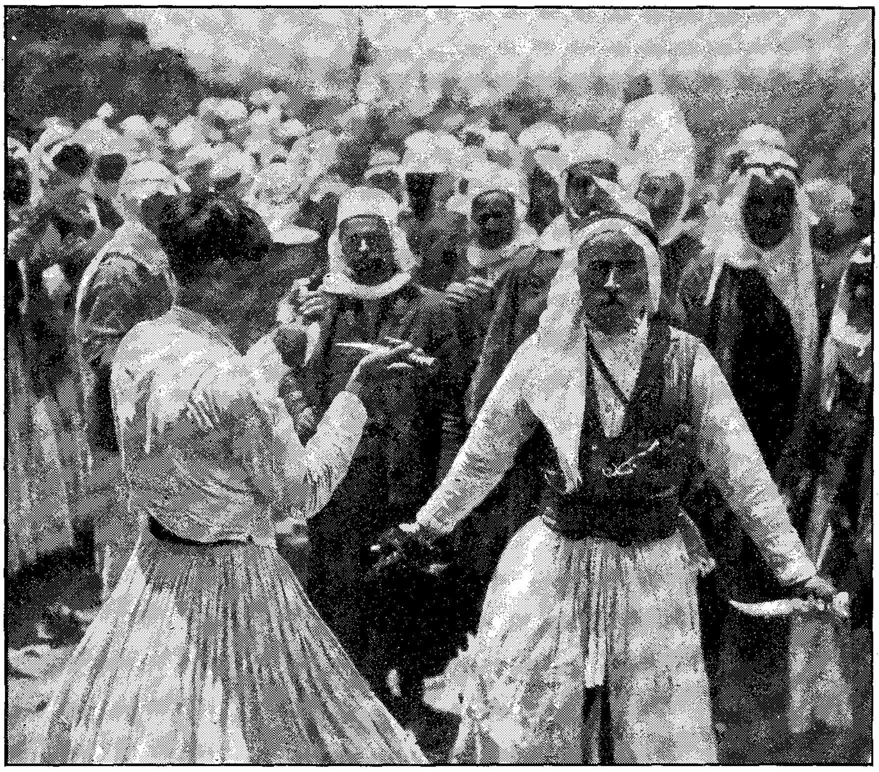
When water freezes it's time to drain and refill with the grade of Mobiloil recommended for winter.

When you see this sign you will find exactly the right winter oil for your car.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

cities of earth," appears in *The Irish Statesman* from the pen of its editor, George Russell ("A E"):

> When the poet wrote of "some rose red-city half as old as Time," his imagination was fondling the image of some city like Damascus with its past clouded by the enchantment of the Arabian Nights, its streets haunted by memories of Sultan, Caliph, poets, rose gardens, djins and magicians. When the Apostle Paul entered the city the tale of the unsealing of his eyes blends with Damascenian legend as if it was but another wonder of the city of wonders. So many famous cities of antiquity, Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon and Troy have become only mounds of brick and tradition, but this city was lovely to-day, tho its roots were in the ancient world; and to think that a stupid soldier had power to wreck its loveliness in a few hours, a soldier, too, of the country which protested to high heaven that its glorious cathedrals were not immune from shell-fire in the European War; protesting, not because they were holy buildings, but because they were miracles of art and irreplaceable if destroyed. And now an ancient beauty lies in ruins in Damascus. It is no wonder we hear of an Asiatic League of Nations being formed. If the Asiatic peoples do not hold together, the materialist European mind will remake Asia in its own ugly image.



International Newsreel photograph

"THE FIERCEST ARISTOCRACY OF THE ORIENT"

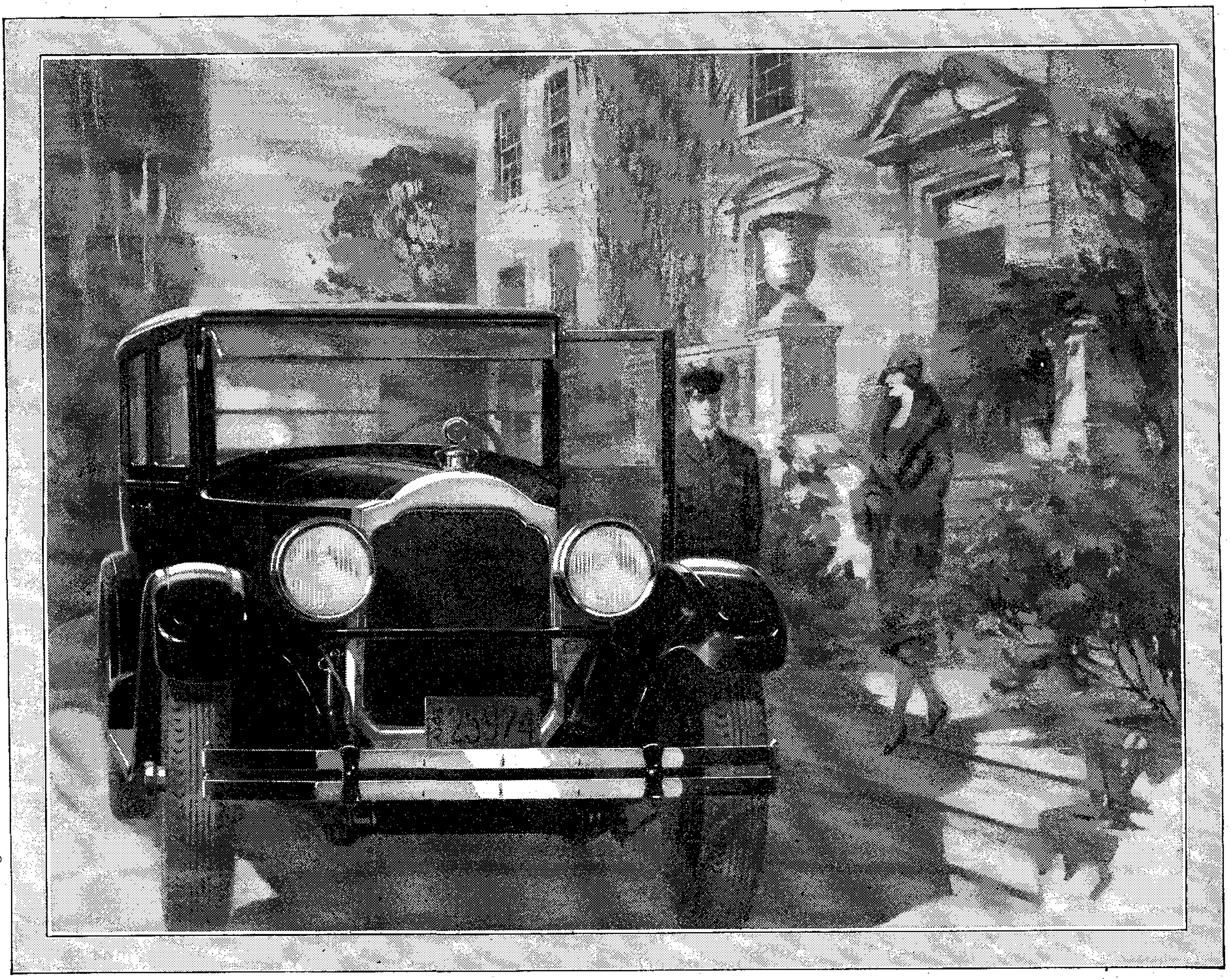
Druse warriors and elders dancing with daggers in the streets of Soueida a few days before the hostilities began.

As to the extent of the havoc inflicted on Damascus by tanks and shell-fire, following the depredations of native rioters, we read in a Damascus dispatch to the London *Times:*

> As one walks through these bazaars, which but a few days ago were prosperous and in full activity—it is impossible to drive—one is deprest by the spectacle of destruction and ruin, and this feeling is accentuated by glimpses of even greater damage done up the little side-alleys leading off them. The Saghur quarters are also badly damaged, while the Suk-el-Kharratin (Turners' Market), which runs across the south end of the Street called Straight, has also suffered severely, house upon house and shop after shop having the appearance of being in process of demolition. But the holes are unmistakably made by shell, and smoke curling between the rafters and firemen working on the roofs tell the true tale.
>
> Happily the Great Mosque escaped, in spite of its being near to the bombarded areas, but not so the beautiful green-and-blue tiled Senaniyeh Mosque, which has an enormous hole in the dome made by a shell, and some of its mosaic windows destroyed. The Imam and some worshipers invited us in to view what had happened. They scarcely spoke; their attitude eloquently express how deeply they felt. From the minaret a wonderful panorama is to be had of the whole city, and it was from there that I first realized the extent of the destruction which had been done.
>
> An irreparable loss is the Palace of Azm, belonging to the family of that name, which has given many prominent men to Damascus. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque buildings in the city. It houses the Institut d'Art et Archèologie Musulman. Its director is M. de Lorey, and it contained many rare objects, including all recent archeological discoveries in Syria, and was renowned for its marble fittings and mosaic work. Practically none of these treasures remain. Brigands either looted or deliberately smashed them—pieces on the ground reveal what the vandal hands did—while shell-fire has barely left the walls standing of the handsome haramlik. The brigands also paid attention to the palace which General Sarrail recently selected as a *pied-à-terre* during his periodical visits to Damascus. The General had left it only that morning for Deraa, and by evening his apartments had been reduced to ruins by shells which rained on the palace as soon as it was known that the brigands had seized it.
>
> The sweetmeat bazaar "El Bzourieh" near by is seriously damaged, and a shop, the famous "Dalale," is completely destroyed.
>
> The houses of such well-known families as Ali Riza Pasha er Rikabi, the Emir Abdullah's Premier, and the Bakris, who joined Sultan Atrash, and the Kawatlu all have been completely destroyed. The house of Kawatlu was one of the show places and was, like the Azm Palace, a gem of Arabesque art. These are but some of the buildings of the damaged areas. Words fail to describe fittingly the spectacle which the ancient and sacred city now presents. A good deal of damage was done by fire either lit by marauders or caused by shells and bombs. In many places débris is still smoldering.
>
> It is very difficult to estimate the financial loss represented by this destruction of property. Various authorities place it at between one and two million gold Turkish pounds.

Commenting on the causes of the Druse revolt against the French, the *Times* Beirut correspondent refers to "the peculiar psychology of those singular people," and adds that like most primitive mountaineers they combine a childish simplicity with a passionate attachment to their independence. There is much mystery connected with the origin of the Druses, and also their religion. From an article on the subject in "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," we glean:

> From their use of the Arabic language the Druses, who term themselves "Confessors of the Unity (of God)," seem to be a mixture of Syrians and Arabs. Their type, on the other hand, would indicate that they are descendants of the pre-Mohammedan Aramaic population. The steady resistance of this liberty-loving community to the State has aided in the preservation of their religion through the centuries, while they feel, on the other hand, that they form a distinct nation simply because of their religious isolation. By their tenacity, cunning, and valor they have succeeded in resisting all attempts at subjugation, and still form a State within a State. They now number about 100,000, altho in recent years political circumstances have led many families to emigrate from Lebanon to the Hauran, where they have settled among the peasants and Bedouins of that region. It is worth noting that there are two Druse villages on Mount Carmel, and they have a sanctuary there at which they perform a yearly sacrifice. . . .
>
> In origin the Druses were both political and religious, since they were closely connected with the Shiites, the strict legitimists who upheld the claims of Ali and the first three caliphs, but rejected the Ommiads and the Abbassids. These Shiites, especially in Persia, regarded Ali and his descendants, the Imams, as incarnations of the Deity, and held that the soul of an Imam passed immediately at his death into the body of his successor. . . .
>
> The difficulty of a clear presentment of the confused doctrines of the Druses is increased by the fact that their religion is esoteric, its adherents being forbidden to reveal its mysteries to non-believers and being required to hide their religious books from all. . . . The many-sided character of their religion makes it



A New Measure of Fine Car Excellence

THOSE who had owned Packard cars for years were convinced that the Twin Six was the ultimate Packard. They did not believe it was possible to improve upon it.

But now these veteran Packard owners are buying new series Packard Eight cars.

And they say that the Packard Eight has qualities they had never learned to expect in any car.

The new Packard Eight cars give their owners:

Wider, more comfortable and luxurious bodies which retain all of the traditional Packard grace and beauty;

More and still smoother power combined with a new ease of control and freedom from gear-shifting;

An unusual economy of operation;

And, best of all, the new improvements—the chassis lubricator and the motor oil rectifier which double the life of the car. More, they emancipate Packard owners from the drudgery of constant oiling and greasing operations. On the new Packards proper lubrication is almost automatic.

The owners of Packard Eight cars have had to revise their ideas of how good a fine car can be.

The Packard Eight Seven-passenger Sedan Limousine is illustrated—$5100 at Detroit. Packard Eight and Packard Six both are furnished in nine body types, four open and five enclosed. Packard distributers and dealers welcome the buyer who prefers to purchase his Packard out of income instead of capital.

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You've tried 5000 shaves without it —*now try* 10 *with it*

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HOW many times have you shaved? About 5000, if you're 35 years old. Wouldn't you like to make your next 5000 shaves more pleasant?

We've been scheming here at Williams to make a good shave better. And now we've succeeded. For we've matched our famous Shaving Cream with a new preparation, Aqua Velva, for use after shaving.

Aqua Velva does these 5 things:

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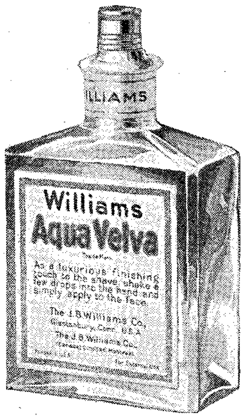
Aqua Velva is a clear, sparkling liquid—not gummy or sticky. Nothing to wipe off; no hot towels needed. Try it after your next 10 shaves. We'll send you a 150-drop test bottle free. Mail the coupon or use a postcard.

The large 5-ounce bottle of Aqua Velva costs 50c (60c in Canada). By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it. Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed.

Williams Aqua Velva

for use after shaving



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Literary Digest 12-5-1925

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

possible for Druses to emphasize the Islamic elements of their faith in conversing with Mohammedans and to follow a similar course with Christians or even with Freemasons.

According to the teaching of the Druses, God is one, and the confession of his unity is the first duty of religion. While this coincides with the Koran, their doctrine that God is devoid of all attributes, having neither origin, limitations, definitions, names, or anthropomorphism of any sort, makes them closely akin to the rationalistic Mutazilah. This philosophical concept of God might seem to lead to pantheism, but its principal result was the theory that the Deity, in order to approach more closely to man, has revealed himself in bodily form, and has accordingly hidden himself in men; altho man does not thereby become the Divinity. God ever remains the same, even in these forms which serve him as a veil, and it is, therefore, the duty of each one to attain through these manifestations a knowledge of God and a proof of his existence. The last of the ten (or nine) incarnations of the Divinity was the Calif al-Hakim. . . .

In their knowledge of religion the Druses are divided into "Initiates" (*'ukkal*) and "ignorant" (*juhhal*), the former having a much higher rank, and the latter being denoted by distinctive clothing. There are also apparently many intermediate grades. The places of worship of the Druses are situated in lonely spots outside the villages.

"The truth-telling, valorous Druse" is given an excellent character by a writer in the Manchester *Guardian*, Z. D. Ferriman, who describes them as "the strongest and handsomest race in Syria, where in the mountains the standard is high," and adds that "no people in the variegated population of that country is so capable of enlisting the sympathies of Englishmen." Of his own experiences with them he writes:

My object was to pass the night at Dahlieh, and I had no difficulty in finding shelter. Indeed, the offer was made without any effort on my part, for hospitality is a sacred duty with the Druses, in common with most other Orientals. So I found myself installed in a household differing in no way visible to me from an Arab one of the better class—the broad divan running round two sides of the room, the floor covered with grass matting, scrupulously clean, the capacious cupboards in the walls, from which in due time were drawn the mattress and quilted coverlet which composed my bed. But there was a difference in the human element. In a Moslem household the women would have been strictly veiled, and in a Christian one they would have kept their own apartment, and would not have shown themselves without being partially veiled. Here the women who ministered to me at supper with uncovered faces moved freely about the place with no sign of concern. And they were very comely—tall, stately, with something of the dignity of a Roman matron, according to the conventional acceptation of the phrase. Only they took no part in the conversation. On this subject of veiling I have read somewhere that Druse women remain strictly veiled even in the presence of visitors of their own se This astonishes me, for neither here o Carmel nor afterward in the Anti-Lebano and the Jebel Hauran, where I have e joyed Druse hospitality, have the wome concealed their faces.

I don't know how this particular hous hold was composed. Probably it consiste of brothers and their spouses, for th Druses are monogamous. The men talke but only so far as courtesy demanded. Th key-note of the establishment was gravit and dignity. The repast they served differed in no way from that of the rest of th inhabitants of Syria. There was lamb roasted on the spit, the *kebab*, universal i the East, and grapes and *leben*, sour milk served on a round plateau placed on a lov stool. Horn spoons were used for th sour milk. The rest of the viands wer consumed by the aid of nature's implements alone. My hosts, male and female bade me a courteous farewell next mornin —refusing reward. But I placed a guerdo in the hand of one of the children, knowin something of Eastern manners. No gift i more prized by a Druse than an Englis florin bearing the effigy of Queen Victori It appears that in the settlement after th disturbances in Syria in 1860 Lord Dufferi the British High Commissioner, did something, I do not remember what, whic greatly pleased them, and a Briton is a ways welcome among them. They ha long memories.

These Druses on Carmel are isolat from the mass of their compatriots, are told. They are more numerous Hermon, where the writer visited them later years. However:

The bulk of them are settled on the vo canic range beyond the red plateau o Hauran, and there is a tendency for th other centers to migrate there. I saw th Druses last in that region in 1907, whe going from Deraa to Salkhad over som of the ground which has been the scene o recent fighting. A stronghold of theirs the Lejah, that strange volcanic outcro on the plain which looks like a low blac cliff but when approached reveals itse as a corrugated tract of basalt and lav penetrated by a labyrinth of gorges who secret is known only to the inhabitants. was there that the Egyptian Army und Ibrahim Pasha was defeated, with a lo of 15,000 men, and in 1852 the Turk under Kibrisly Pasha, met with a simila fate.

The Druses are all armed from the age o fifteen. Of their valor they have give constant proofs. Death has no terrors fo them, for they are convinced that it is th gate to another and a better life if they di fighting for their liberty. One tenet, an perhaps the strongest, in their religion i that of reincarnation, which looks as though they had some connection with India. They themselves say that they once lived in China, and some maintai that they will live there again. Some als aver that they remember former lives Unlike Christians and Mohammedans they do not practise prayer and fasting They say that truth is better than praye They quarrel with no religion, but believ their own is the best. They believe i God who is one and incomprehensible, bu who has manifested Himself in successiv incarnations of which the Fatimite Khali Hamza in the tenth century was the las Those who live on Carmel revere th prophet Elijah and visit the traditiona cave under the Carmelite convent abov Haifa.

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For half a century, old Steinway Hall was one of the musical centers of New York. Hundreds of celebrities in the world of music have been welcomed at old Steinway Hall, both as artists and as friends of the Steinway family.

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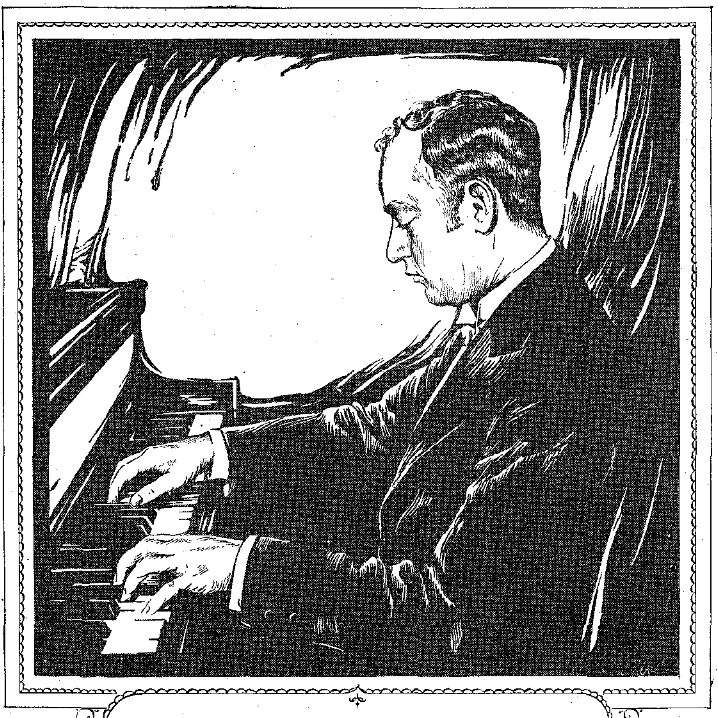

Mischa Levitzki
uses the Steinway exclusively

ONE of the most remarkable things about the Steinway piano is that it may be yours so easily and so quickly.

It is true that the Steinway is the choice of all the notable pianists. Its miraculous singing tone and its astonishing durability are known all over the world. Five years and eleven months are required for preparation and construction. A half-century of skill, knowledge and integrity is built into each model . . . yet a short visit to a Steinway dealer, or even a telephone call, will suffice to arrange for the purchase and immediate delivery of a Steinway piano.

The Steinway has always been sold at the lowest possible price as a matter of principle. To make it even more available to those true lovers of music for whom it is designed and built, the Steinway family added the advantage of time payments. And the terms upon which the Steinway is now sold are so remarkably convenient that a new music-loving public has been added to the long list of celebrated Steinway owners.

Some of the many styles and sizes will fit the acoustic conditions of your home and the limitations of your income. Each is a true Steinway, conforming to all the Steinway principles and ideals. Each is constructed under the personal supervision of the Steinway family, who, now as always, own and direct the entire company.

And each will bring to you, as it brings to Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, Hofmann and hundreds of others, a new sense of the inner meaning and significance of music. A Chopin nocturne reveals unexpected and exquisite nuances. A Bach prelude takes on a more stately measure. A little song from the steppes becomes a thing of velvety depths and shadows. The strange stumbling rhythms of the moderns become plausible and pleasant.

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There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. *Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

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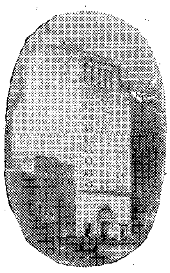
STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS



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New Steinway Hall is one of the handsomest buildings on a street noted for finely designed business structures. As a center of music, it will extend the Steinway tradition to the new generations of music lovers.

RALLYING TO SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES"

SHALL THE FRIGATE *CONSTITUTION* BE GIVEN "to the god of storms, the lightning and the gale," in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes, or saved once more to instil the lesson of patriotism? This question, which concludes a spirited editorial on the national movement to preserve the *Constitution* as a priceless historical relic, reflects a feeling of anxiety that runs through many current writings on the subject. The same writer argues that if the British can find the money, as they propose to do, to preserve the *Implacable*, which contributed to Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, "the American people should have no difficulty in paying for repairs on the *Constitution* or rebuilding her." It is pointed out that Trafalgar was fought on October 21, 1805, whereas the *Constitution* defeated the *Guerrière* and the *Java* "in sea fights of imperishable memory" in the more recent War of 1812. The *Constitution* is, therefore, the younger warship of the two in battle service. Reviewing the facts, in the New York *Times*, the writer continues:

> It may well be, tho, that what remains of her original hull is not as sound as the *Implacable's* fabric. F. L. Drew, a mechanical engineer of the navy, who examined the *Constitution* at her dock in the Boston Navy Yard a year ago, made this report:
>
> "The hull is so rotten to-day that it is doubtful if Congress can act quickly enough to preserve the ship. . . . The hull above the water line is so decayed that it is falling apart. Last winter, as has been the custom, the topgallant masts were taken down and stowed away against the mainmasts. In the spring it was deemed unsafe to put them in position again. In fact, the rigging is unsafe for sailors to climb.
>
> It would be the part of wisdom to have experts make an examination of the *Constitution* to determine whether she is still in a condition to be rebuilt a third time. In 1833, and again in 1874, she was saved to be a shrine to patriotic Americans. Lieutenant-Commander Brandt of the navy, in a letter to *The Times* on March 17, said that it was time—after fifty-one years—"for her third rejuvenation, not only to preserve her as a beautiful reminder of the days of sails and spars, but also as a symbol of our faith in the Constitution itself as a perpetual heritage of the American people." If "Old Ironsides" is not too far gone for renovation, the work should be done. Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept contributions. There are many patriotic societies with large memberships that could be counted on for a liberal contribution. The machinery of collection could be quickly put into operation. Congress is willing to make an appropriation of $250,000 if an equal amount is given by the people of the country.

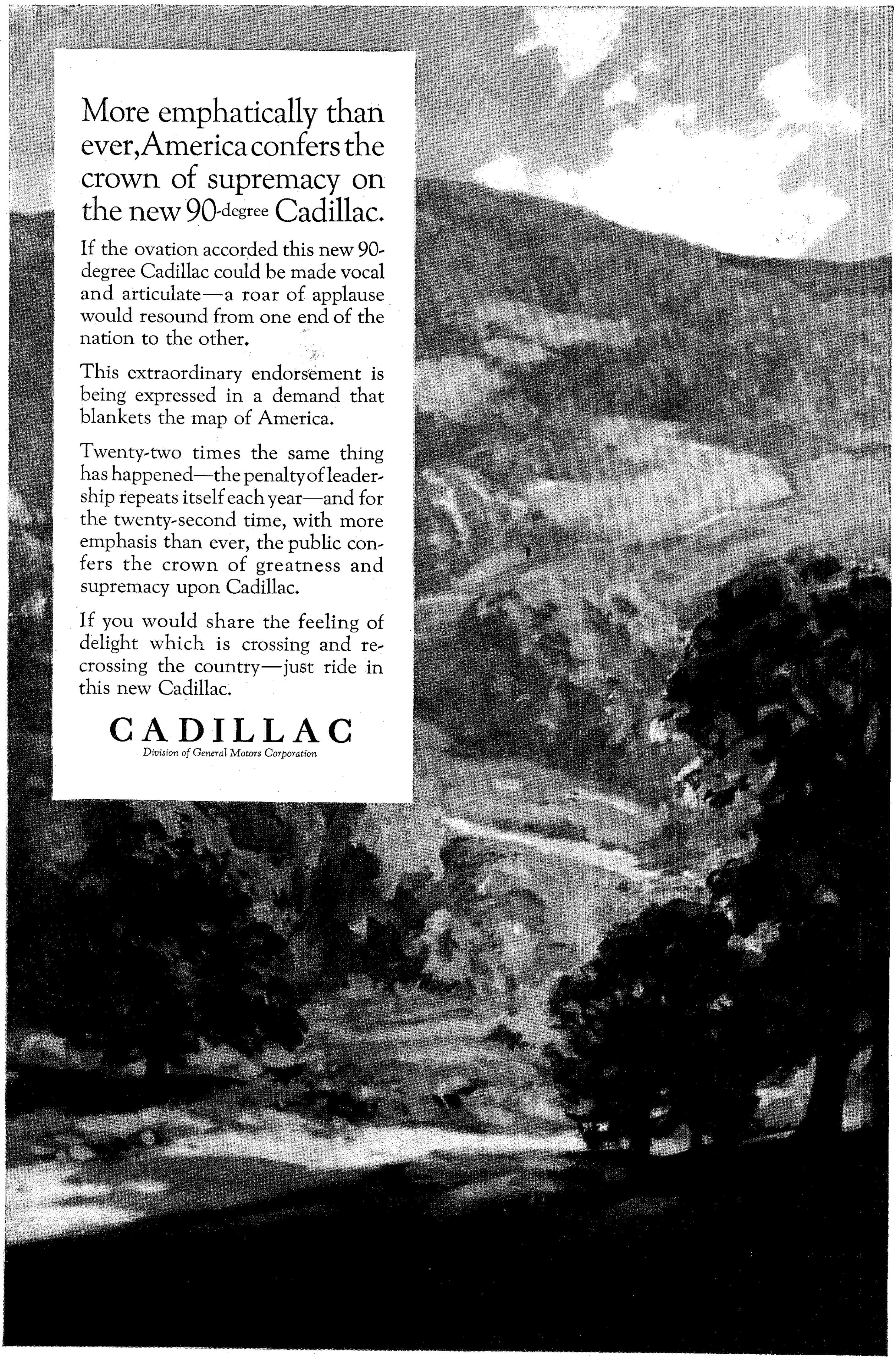
In connection with that movement, the Information Office of the First Naval District has put forth in pamphlet form a brief history of the "Deeds and Adventures of 'Old Ironsides,'" written by Lieut.-Com. E. S. R. Brandt, U. S. N. We quote:

> There she is at the Navy Yard in Boston, in appearance like her original self, with her great hempen cables and fifty carriage guns reminiscent of the days of 1812. Thousands of visitors come annually to explore her ancient decks, and, in silent wonder, gaze aloft at the spars and rigging which once spread the sails of a fast and weatherly ship. Battle-ships, cruisers, and destroyers keep her company from time to time; steel-clad warriors to whom the *Constitution* has passed on her responsibilities for the national defense.
>
> Once more the time has come to restore "Old Ironsides," to reset her tapering spars and to recondition her rotting hull. A ward and pensioner of the nation, she faces the end soon unless funds are provided for the purely sentimental but thoroughly American project of her rejuvenation.
>
> The *Constitution* is one of the first three ships of our present navy. Let us hope that she will remain to fly the Stars and Stripes until she is the last ship of the navy, if that time comes when navies are no more and mankind is competent to preserve peace by spiritual enforcement alone. Even that day of peace and universal justice should find it appropriate to preserve such a memorial.
>
> The intolerable situation leading to the war with Tripoli was the direct reason for the authorization of the *Constitution* and her sister ships. In 1793 American trade in the Atlantic had grown to a point that promised to extinguish all other trade. Rich cargoes traveled back and forth under the American flag comparable in value to the Spanish treasure ships of the sixteenth century. The Barbary Corsairs, who for over two centuries had been confined to the Mediterranean by the Spanish and Portuguese at Gibraltar, were in need of prey. The Corsairs turned loose on the defenseless American merchant marine. All the great nations of Europe were paying these Corsairs tribute. Then in 1794 the depredations of the Corsairs caused us to build the frigate *Constitution* and five sister ships. In 1804 the *Constitution*, commanded by Commodore Edward Preble, after five bombardments of the forts at Tripoli, exacted peace and stopt the tribute that we had been paying to the Corsair States.
>
> Perhaps there is no more thrilling or dramatic incident in the history of our American navy than this that the *Constitution* furnished in her fight with the Corsairs. The *Philadelphia*, a sister ship which had run aground in the uncharted seas, was captured by the pirates and her crew made prisoners. Under the guns of the Tripolitan forts Stephen Decatur with a picked crew, some of whom were from the *Constitution*, sailed alongside the *Philadelphia* in a ketch, made fast, and in hand-to-hand conflict they killed or drove overboard into the sea all of the pirates, burned the ship, and then sailed out of port without the loss of a man. Lord Nelson, the British naval hero, characterized it as "the deed of the century."
>
> The building of the *Constitution* and her sister ships marked the greatest single advance in naval construction for a century, and they held an indisputed preeminence in the frigate class until 1804. They were designed to be superior to any frigate afloat and equal to double-deck ships in heavy weather when the lower deck ports of the latter had to be closed. They were built to fight or run, depending on the enemy encountered, to which forethought the *Constitution* owes her long career, for she escaped from British squadrons on three separate occasions. Yankee ingenuity and sea sense built ships which in the War of 1812 were literally to save the Union of American States and establish our sovereign rights at sea by a series of unexpected victories over the frigates of England whose ships had defeated the frigates of every other maritime nation.
>
> The Revolutionary War won for us our independence on the American continent, but we had yet to win our independence on the sea. Insult to our flag and aggression on our seaborne commerce, the greatest factor in our growing wealth, had been our fate ever since Cornwallis surrendered. Over twenty thousand free American seamen had been taken from under our flag by the press gangs.
>
> Madison declared war against England in July, 1812, as a last exasperated protest against the indignities heaped upon our ambassadors, the impressment of over 20,000 seamen and for our rights upon the sea. Our navy consisted of five frigates and a few smaller ships against which over two hundred British warships out of England's thousand sail were available on our coast.

Being unprepared on sea or land, "things went against us from the start." So great was the fear of England's Navy that the Cabinet at first considered keeping our handful of frigates in port. "A group of naval captains unafraid and ready to fight persuaded the Secretary of the Navy to let them get to sea," and we read on:

> Fearing that the Secretary of the Navy could not be persuaded to allow him to proceed to sea, Captain Hull resolved to sail without orders, for he realized the gravity of the situation on land. On August 2 he set sail with the *Constitution* and stood to the eastward.
>
> On August 19 he sighted the *Guerrière* and bore down toward her at once. There was long-range firing during which little damage was done, and then the *Constitution* closed and exchanged broadsides within pistol shot. The sea was very rough but the American aim was deadly. The *Guerrière's* mizzenmast went by the board, and Hull luffed under his enemy's bow and raked her, then wore and raked her again. So near were the two ships now that they fouled and a line was secured between them by the Executive Officer of the *Constitution*. Boarders were called away on the *Guerrière* but recoiled before the mass of seamen on the American ship.
>
> The rough sea forced the ships apart and as they separated the foremast and the mainmast of the *Guerrière* went by the board so that she rolled a helpless hulk upon the waves. Hull drew off, repaired damages, and bore down again, when the *Guerrière* struck her flag. The *Constitution* lost fourteen killed and wounded, the *Guerrière* lost seventy-nine. She was set on fire and blown up. America had proven that ship for ship there was nothing to fear.
>
> During the excitement of the battle one of the largest shot the

Continued on page 49



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If the ovation accorded this new 90-degree Cadillac could be made vocal and articulate—a roar of applause would resound from one end of the nation to the other.

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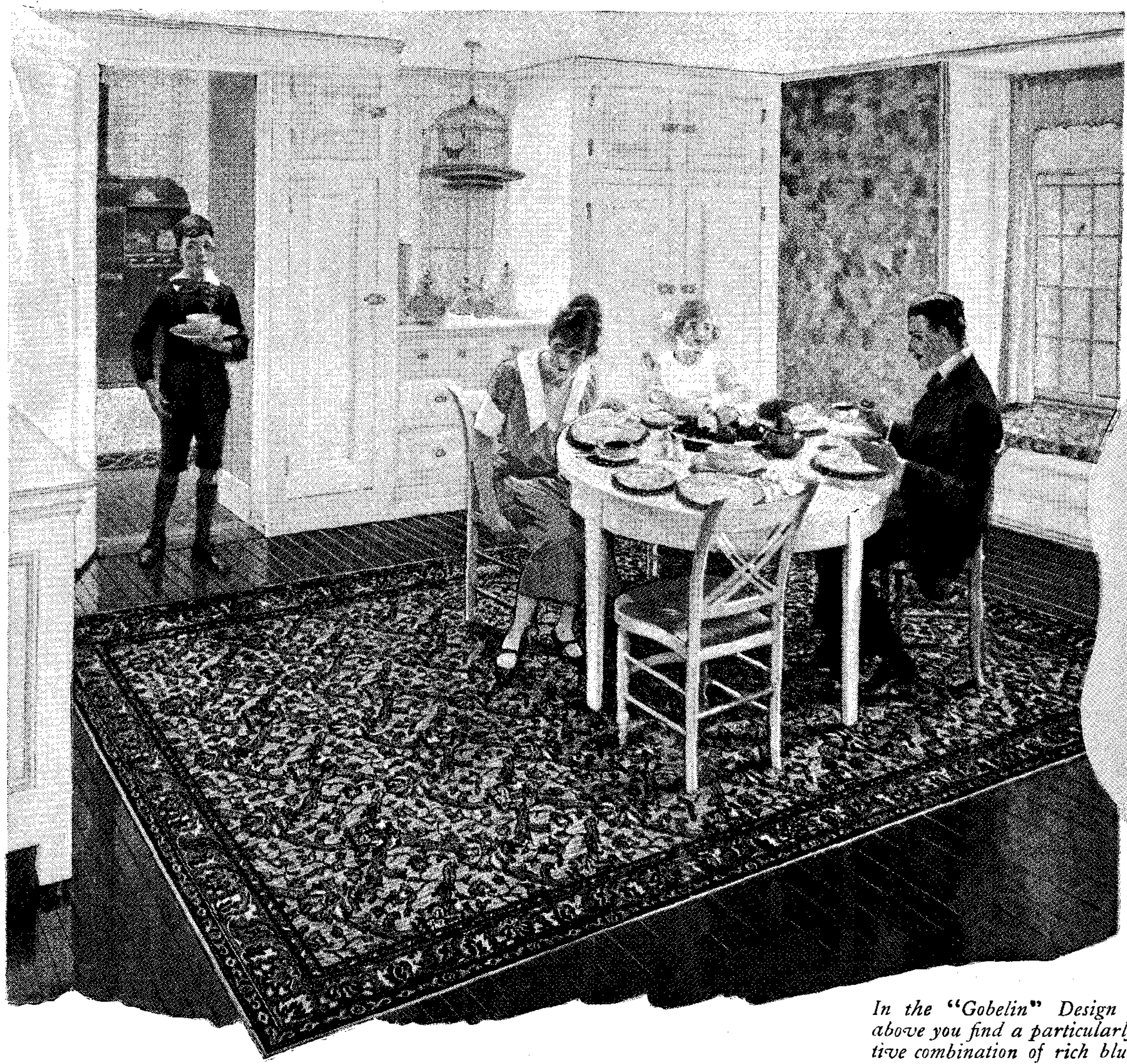

In the "Gobelin" Design shown above you find a particularly effective combination of rich blues and browns—it's Gold Seal Rug No. 548.

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Second: The Gold Seal stands for quality. Only the best of materials and the most expert workmanship go into Congoleum Rugs. Every one must undergo a rigid inspection before the Gold Seal is pasted on i

Third: The Gold Seal label assures patter of rare artistry. Every design is created by famous artist. No other low-priced floor-cove ing offers such beautiful designs for every roo

Fourth: Made all in one piece without a seams, Congoleum Rugs are easily clean with just a few strokes of a damp mo Waterproof, sun-proof, dust-proof, they flat on the floor without a single fastenin

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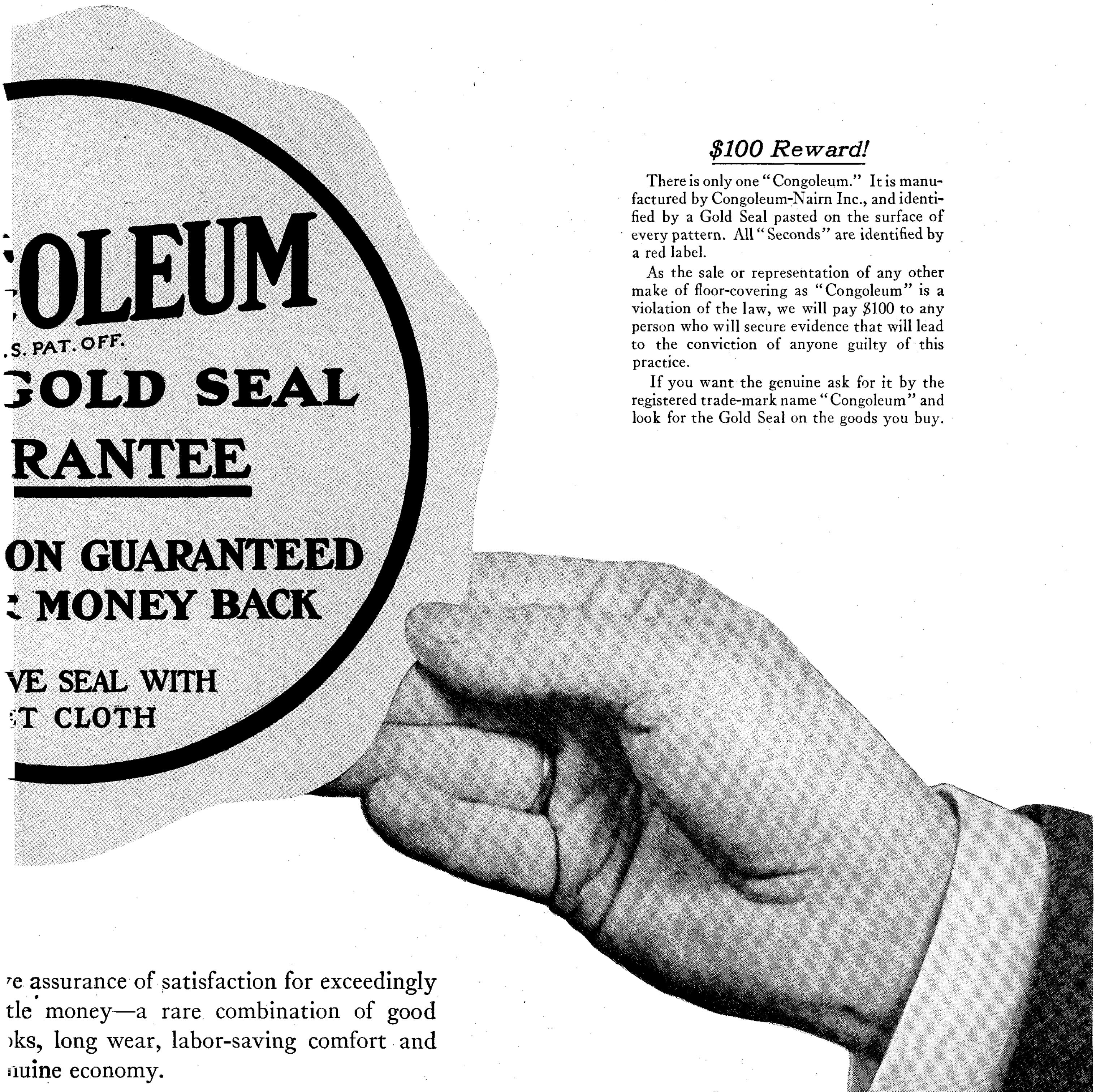

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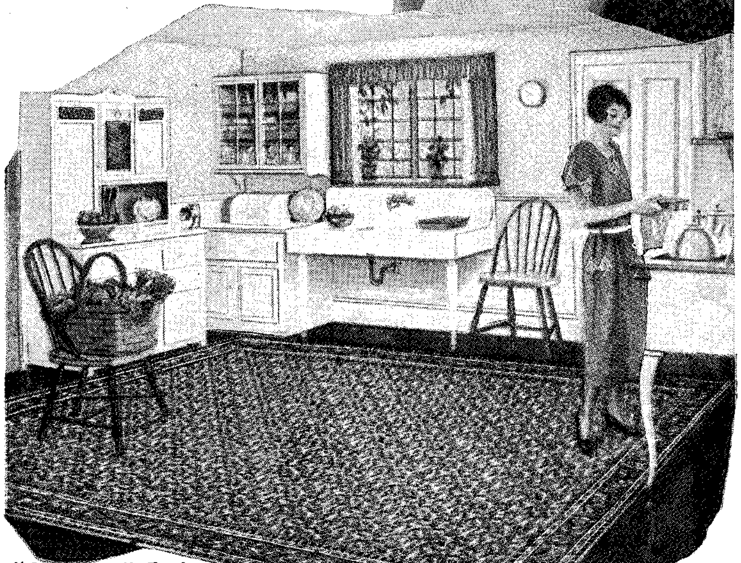

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(*Continued from page 44*)

enemy could command struck the side of the *Constitution* but the plank was so hard the shot fell out and sank in the waters. This was noticed by the men, and the cry arose:

Huzza; her sides are made of iron! See the shot fall out!"

From that moment the name of the *Constitution* was garnished with the colorful title of "Old Ironsides."

Captain Dacres of the *Guerrière* some months previous to the opening of the war in a conversation with Captain Hull had bet him a hat that any British frigate could beat any American frigate afloat. After he boarded the *Constitution*, he offered his sword to Captain Hull, who as he refused it said, "Captain, you owe me a hat." The gallant Dacres had forgotten the incident but when reminded he agreed to pay the wager.

In order to comprehend the exultation over the victory it is necessary only to consider the state of the country, and especially the utter discouragement of the port from which the *Constitution* had sailed. The summer of 1812 had presented a gloomy outlook. There was lack of sympathy with the war, in New England even talk of secession and a dismal prediction of disaster served only to intensify the feeling. It was the gloomiest period in the history of the young republic. Affairs had not gone well on land and the campaign against upper Canada had proven a failure. General Hull's surrender on land had occurred only a few days before Capt. Isaac Hull's triumph on the sea.

The morale of the country was at its lowest ebb when the *Constitution* sailed into Boston Harbor with flags flying and the story of her wonderful victory over the *Guerrière* was told. Captain Hull and his officers were received with open arms and from one end to the other of the thirteen States swept the news of this victory and awakened renewed vigor of the whole country in their war with the British. As we read:

> The spell of English superiority at sea was broken. We were not absolutely impotent after all, even against the greatest sea-power of the world, and ship for ship we had nothing to fear. Nothing was expected of the navy. Here was something over which all sections could rejoice, from which all people could unite, and it belonged to the country as a whole. The victory came at a psychological moment, and overnight it electrified the people and gave them the stimulus that was needed. Without this victory the future of the republic would have been hard to foretell.
>
> Within three months while Com. William Bainbridge in command of the *Constitution* was cruising off the South American coast, where he went to destroy British shipping, he sighted the English frigate *Java*. In a few hours the deadly accurate fire from "Old Ironsides" had reduced the *Java* to a mass of wreckage and after her crew was taken aboard she was sunk. Captain Lambert, commander of the *Java*, was mortally wounded and later died at Bahia, Brazil.
>
> The *Constitution's* last exploit of that war was a cruise in 1815 under Capt. Charles Stewart which concluded with the capture, single-handed, of the frigate *Cyane* and sloop of war *Levant* off the Island of Madeira. The success of the war can not be attributed to one frigate, yet the *Constitution* inflicted by far the major part of the damage to British armed ships. She, more than any other American vessel, was instrumental in exploding the boast made by a British poet of the period:
>
> "The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain
> And not a sail without permission spreads."
>
> Her greatest achievement, however, lay not in her conquests but in the moral effect which her victories had upon the country, serving as they did to unite opposing factions and territories in a feeling of national pride and unity of purpose.
>
> After the war she served for a period of five years as flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1830 she was condemned by the Naval Commissioners as unseaworthy and ordered to be broken up. Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, "Old Ironsides," so aroused public sentiment that the Navy Department ordered the ship to be rebuilt at Boston.
>
> "OLD IRONSIDES"
>
> Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
> Long has it waved on high,
> And many an eye has danced to see
> That banner in the sky;
> Beneath it rung the battle shout,
> And burst the cannon's roar;
> The meteor of the ocean air
> Shall sweep the clouds no more.
>
> Her deck once red with heroes' blood,
> Where knelt the vanquished foe,
> When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
> And waves were white below,
> No more shall feel the victor's tread,
> Or know the conquered knee;
> The harpies of the shore shall pluck
> The eagle of the sea!
>
> Oh, better that her shattered hulk
> Should sink beneath the wave;
> Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
> And there should be her grave;
> Nail to the mast her holy flag,
> Set every threadbare sail,
> And give her to the god of storms,
> The lightning and the gale!
>
> From 1860 to 1871 the *Constitution* was used as the school ship of the U. S. Naval Academy. In 1878 she made her last cruise carrying the United States' exhibit to the Paris Exposition. For many years she was used as a receiving ship at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
>
> In 1897 she was towed to Boston for her own centennial and has remained there since that date. On one occasion it was proposed to use her as a target for the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. This elicited a storm of protest and Congress appropriated $100,000 for partial repair. She lies to-day alongside the dock in the Boston Navy Yard in use as a Naval Museum.
>
> The *Constitution* stands for a great deal in the hearts of the American people. After one hundred and twenty years' existence she is a most beautiful and picturesque survivor of the bygone days of sail. Built mainly through Washington's efforts, she has served under every President since. She had an invaluable moral effect in inspiring the nation with a sense of union and in giving us standing in the eyes of the world. "Old Ironsides" stands as a living and appropriate symbol of American "Freedom of the Sea."
>
> The Navy Department has been authorized by Congress to restore "Old Ironsides" but was granted no appropriation, altho Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept and use any donations which may be offered for the aforesaid purpose.
>
> Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, immediately following the Act of Congress, placed the matter of organizing a national committee to raise the $475,000 required to restore the ship in the hands of Rear-Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commandant of the First Naval District, Boston. The LITERARY DIGEST prints a breezy evocation of the grand old frigate on the cover of this issue.

MACDOWELL'S INFLUENCE ON OUR MUSIC

ENSCONCED IN HIS LOG CABIN—his "house of dreams"—Edward MacDowell gave much thought in his latter days to the future shaping of American music. His own instinct taught him that it should seek to establish its roots in the aboriginal music of the Red Man, and we learn from an article by E. M. G. Reed in *Music and Youth*, "the first music magazine for young people in America," that he strongly disapproved of the oft-quoted dictum of Dvořák, that American composers should turn to the negro for their inspiration. Indeed, he is quoted as saying:

> What the negro melodies have to do with Americanism in art still remains a mystery. Music that can be made by recipe is not music, but *tailoring*. To be sure, this tailoring may serve to cover a very beautiful thought; but—why cover it? and, worst of all, why cover it with the badge of whilom slavery rather than with the stern, but at least manly and free, rudeness of the North American Indian?

It is not surprizing to learn that his own Indian Suite was "a great favorite of the composer himself." As we read:

> "Of all my music," he said, "the Dirge in the Indian Suite pleases me most. . . . In it an Indian woman laments the death of her son; but to me, as I wrote it, it seems to express a world sorrow rather than a particularized grief."
>
> On one occasion when the work was being performed, two American Indians entered the concert hall after the music had begun. One started, and, turning to the other, eagerly said: "*Indian* music!" It may have been that they recognized some of the themes, for the composer had used Red Indian tunes in the music, but they probably recognized, too, MacDowell's sympathy with the Indian people, and with their songs, shown in his music.

One is tempted to wonder whether jazz would have become as triumphant as it is to-day, had MacDowell's rather than Dvořák's instinct prevailed. We are told that his woodland

Will you catch cold this winter?

You hope not. You need not, if you take this preventive measure.

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This is nature's warning that a cold is on the way. But why wait for a sneeze to tell you to get busy? Start working on a cold even *before* you get one.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

estate at Peterboro, New Hampshire, was the scene of his happiest labors. As *Music and Youth* tells us:

> There the Woodland Sketches were composed, and many another piece of "nature music." He had many other interests besides music. He was an exceptionally wide reader, and the mottoes which he chose for his music were taken from the works of all sorts of poets and prose writers—Vergil, Dante, Goethe, Heine, Keats, Burns, and many others. Fiona MacLeod was among his favorites. The composer wished to dedicate his Celtic Sonata to this Celtic writer, but the letter asking for permission miscarried and never reached its destination.
>
> At the head of one of the Sea Pieces a passage by MacLeod appears:—
>
> "The sea . . . the very words even have magic. It is like the sound of a horn in woods, like the cry of wind leaping the long bastions of silence. To many of us there is no call like it, no other such clarion of gladness."
>
> Only a few musicians have been their own poet, but MacDowell was one of them. Nearly all his piano compositions and some of his orchestrals are headed by a verse of a poem—the *thought* round which the work is built; and a number of the verses are his own.
>
> A friend of MacDowell's once told him that the first time he heard the composer's "To a Wild Rose," it was played by a high-school girl at a graduation. "Oh," said MacDowell, "I suppose she pulled it up by the roots!"
>
> That exactly expresses the way many people treat MacDowell's music. Just as a wild rose, roughly handled, will shed its petals and its beauty, so the delicate and imaginative charm of a great deal of MacDowell's music vanishes before an unsympathetic player.
>
> On the other hand, a pianist who exaggerates the expression of the music will make it sound affected, and even gushing. There is a very narrow margin between sentiment and sentimentality in music, and MacDowell's music sometimes hangs on the border-line. A touch from the player will send it over.
>
> Some admirers of his once compared his verses with some of the stanzas of the greatest poets—Shakespeare, Goethe, and others. MacDowell replied to this in humorous vein: "I will confide in you," he wrote. "that if in the next world I should happen upon the wraiths of Shakespeare and Co., I should light out without delay. Good heavens! I blush at the thought of it! A header through a cloud would be the only thing!"
>
> The last music he wrote was the piano piece "From a Log Cabin," which brings to the mind of every player the little wooden hut which he had built, and from which some of his most beautiful thoughts were sent out into the world.

MacDowell's great affection for Celtic legends and tales is attributed to his Irish ancestry. Born in New York, he started learning the piano when he was eight, and quickly developed a decided taste for improvising, tho he was not so fond of practising. We are further told:

> He was very clever with his pencil, and liked to decorate his music with appropriate drawings. He also enjoyed writing, and used to amuse himself composing verses and writing fairy-stories.
>
> When he was fifteen his parents decided that he should go to the Paris Conservatoire to study music, so there, in 1876, the boy went, accompanied by his mother.
>
> The teaching then at the Conservatoire was not particularly inspiring, as we learn from Debussy, who was a fellow student with MacDowell. The young American's knowledge of French, too, was limited, and, of course, this hampered him further in his studies, so he determined to take French lessons.

It was at one of these lessons, we are told, that an incident happened which very nearly altered his whole career. Like Thackeray and many another creative artist, he possest talent for more than one branch of art. As we read:

> The cause was rather curious. MacDowell's French master had a face which interested the boy, and a very prominent nose in particular, which inspired him with a desire to draw his portrait. A pencil was handy and MacDowell was soon absorbed in his task. The next thing of which he was aware was the master's demand that he should show what he had been drawing. MacDowell with shame gave up the portrait. But the Frenchman was something of a judge of drawing, and was so much imprest by the likeness that he showed it to an artist friend of his, who at once offered MacDowell three years' free training if he would go in seriously for art.
>
> It was a difficult choice to make, and when at last MacDowell decided to refuse the offer and continue his musical studies he probably realized that he had pledged himself to make a success of his musical career.
>
> Not long after this he chanced to hear Nicholas Rubinstein play. It was a revelation to him, but he realized that he could never learn to play like the Russian pianist if he stayed at Paris all his life, so he determined to go to Stuttgart. This was an unlucky choice, however, and he quickly passed on to Frankfort Conservatoire, where he came under two very able and celebrated teachers, Heymann and Raff. To Raff in particular he owed a great deal.
>
> MacDowell soon began to be known as a pianist, but it was through Liszt, the great patron of all young musicians, that he first appeared as a composer.
>
> The piece he performed was his First Pianoforte Suite, and he played from manuscript, for he had never thought that his own compositions were worth studying and memorizing.
>
> "*Inside* I had the greatest love for them," he admitted afterward, "but the idea that any one else might take them seriously had never occurred to me."
>
> In 1884 MacDowell married, and soon afterward settled at Wiesbaden. The next three years were some of the happiest of his life. He lived quietly, enjoying the beautiful country all round him, and busied himself with teaching and composing.
>
> Then came a change. He was invited to Boston as a piano teacher, and, deciding to accept the offer, left Wiesbaden for America in 1888.
>
> Eight years later Columbia University appointed him to the Chair of Music, just created. The years that followed were crowded ones. MacDowell had high ideals of the duties of a teacher, and his attempts to carry them out were too severe a tax on his strength.

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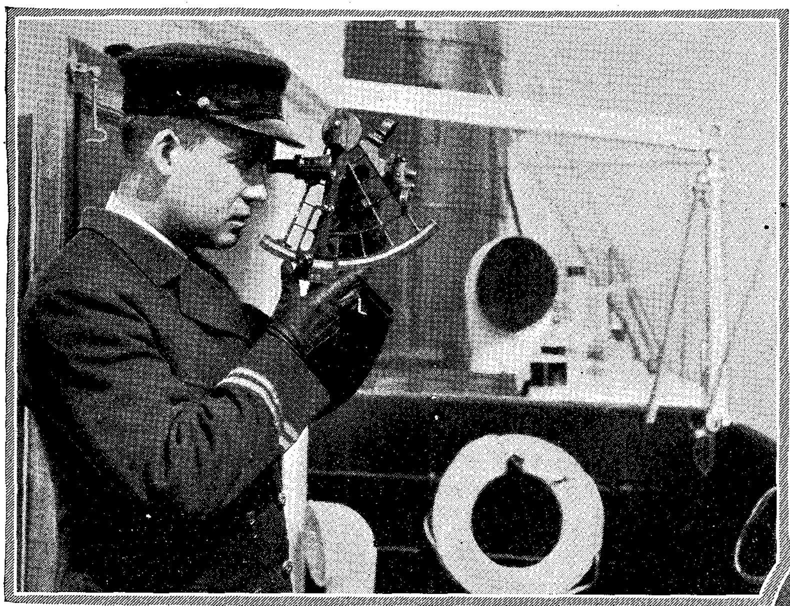
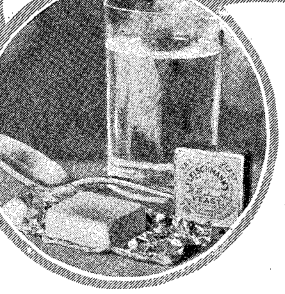
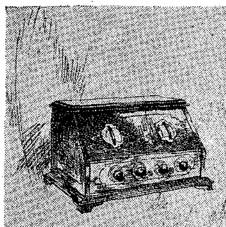
"ABOUT A YEAR AGO my face, neck and arms were covered with pimples. I was a bundle of nerves. I tried everything in the way of medicine but I received no relief from any of them. One day my mother told me to try Fleischmann's Yeast. I took two cakes of Yeast a day for two months. At the end of the second month the miracles started to happen. My pimples vanished. I no longer jumped at every little noise. Today, thanks to Fleischmann's Yeast, I am a new girl." MISS ANNE M. CREMIN, New Haven, Conn.



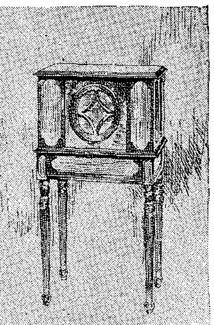
"I AM AN OFFICER in the Merchant Marine. Day and night, in fair weather and in foul, duty confines me to the bridge. Unceasing vigilance calls for sustained alertness of faculties. This means keeping clean inside and out. Two years ago I discovered Fleischmann's Yeast. To its daily use from that time do I ascribe my present condition of physical well-being. I have proved it to be an efficacious intestinal cleanser—wonderfully invigorating. This food keeps fresh for days in the refrigerator. I restock at all ports of call. I enjoy a clear skin, fine appetite, an orderly stomach and improved eyesight—further benefits directly traceable to the proper use of Fleischmann's Yeast." FREDERICK A. MACK, New York City.



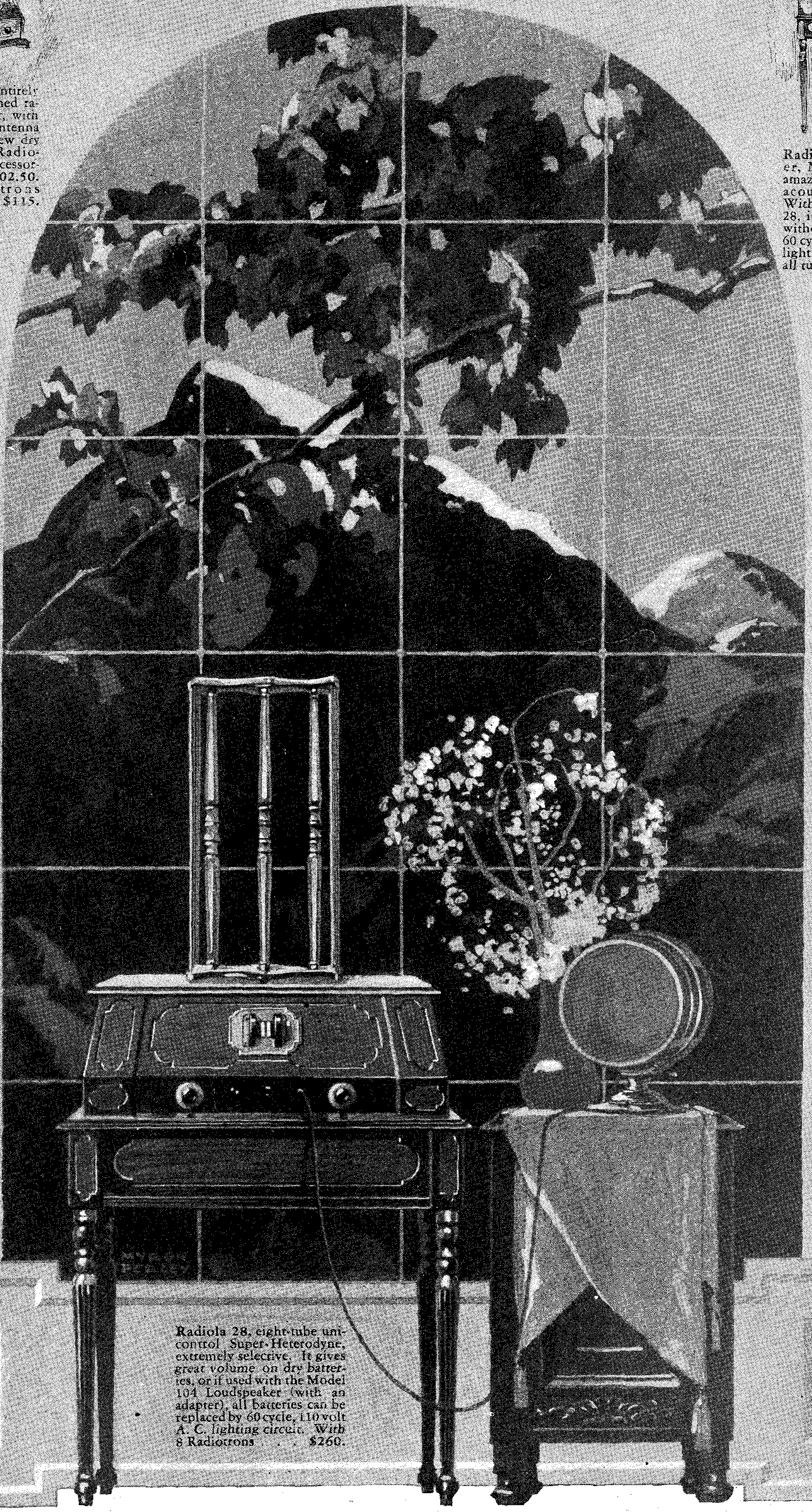
THIS FAMOUS FOOD *tones up the entire system—banishes constipation, skin troubles, stomach disorders. Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!*



Radiola 20, an entirely new five-tube tuned radio frequency set, with regeneration. Antenna type, with the new dry battery power Radiotron. Without accessories . . . $102.50. With 5 Radiotrons . . . . . $115.

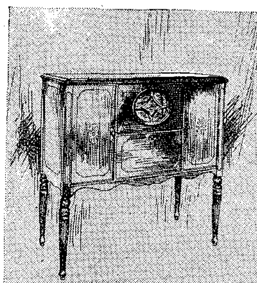


Radiola Loudspeaker, Model 104, has amazing volume and acoustical fidelity. *With Radiolas 25 or 28*, it operates the set without batteries, from 60 cycle, 110 volt A.C. lighting circuit. With all tubes . $245.

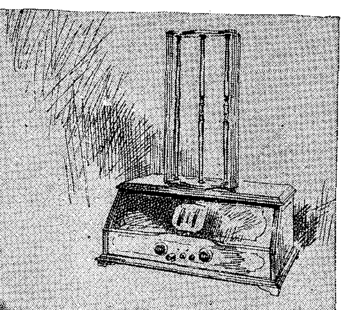


Radiola 28, eight-tube uni-control Super-Heterodyne, extremely selective. It gives *great volume on dry batteries*, or if used with the Model 104 Loudspeaker (with an adapter), all batteries can be replaced by 60 cycle, 110 volt *A. C. lighting circuit*. With 8 Radiotrons . . . $260.

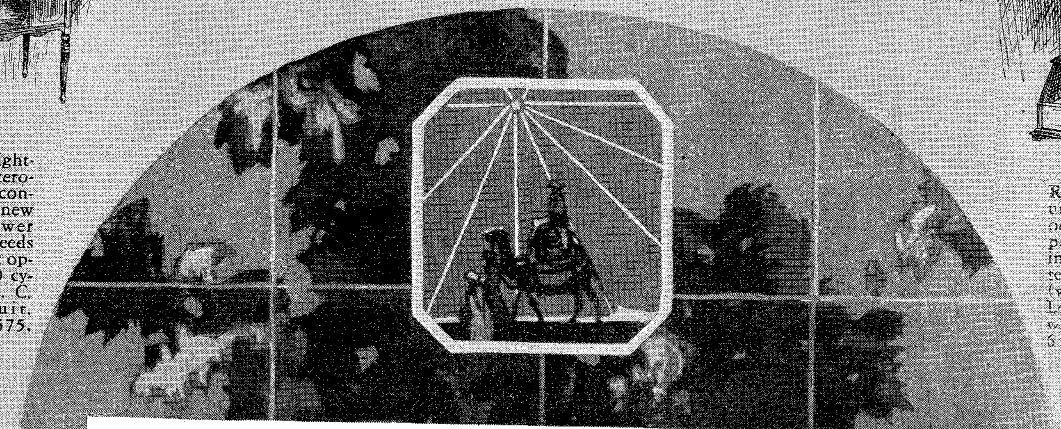
Radiola Loudspeaker, Model 100, (in the painting at the *left*) RCA Cone type, achieving new clarity and far wider tone range. Can be used with any radio receiver . . . . $35.



Radiola 30, eight-tube Super-Heterodyne, with uni-control. It has the new Cone type power loudspeaker—needs no batteries, but operates on the 60 cycle, 110 volt A. C. lighting circuit. Complete . $575.



Radiola 25, a six-tube uni-control Super-Heterodyne, that uses the new power tube. It has space in the cabinet for dry batteries, but can be used (with an adapter) with Loudspeaker Model 104 without batteries. With 5 Radiotrons . . $165.



For years of Christmas joy

THIS year you can tune in with a single control, with a single finger's touch—on an RCA Radiola—and hear the Christmas music of the greatest Churches.

This Christmas—and next and next. The new RCA Radiolas are so satisfying to the critical musical ear that new discoveries will not replace them. So safely sealed-in against air and dust and moisture that time cannot alter their delicately adjusted accuracy. So carefully synchronized—tubes, receiving sets, loudspeakers, all made by RCA and all balanced to each other—that music and speech come through with clear, full-volumed *reality.*

Whether you buy an inexpensive five-tube set—or an eight-tube Super-Heterodyne that has its own power loudspeaker and uses no batteries—it is *the most that the money can buy in radio,* if it is an RCA Radiola.

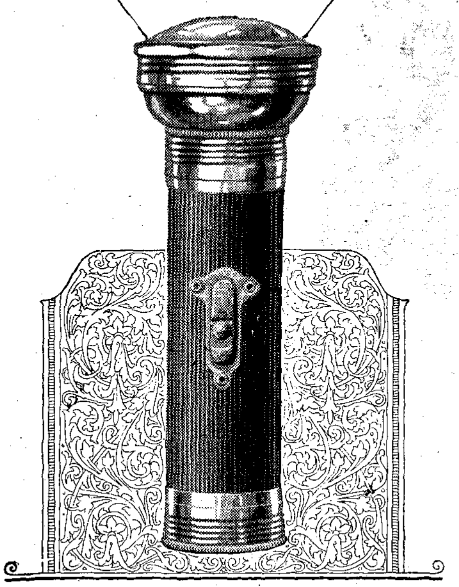
Victor and Brunswick, insisting upon highest quality and lasting worth, have chosen to combine with their phonographs none but genuine RCA Radiolas.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chicago New York San Francisco

RCA-Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOTRONS

BURGESS
FLASHLIGHTS &
BATTERIES



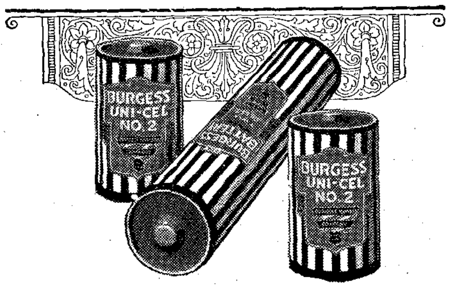
SOMETHING to remember is that any good flashlight case practically never wears out. Filled with a Burgess Flashlight Battery, you have done about all that you can to insure yourself against the inconvenience and danger always present in darkness.

Burgess Flashlight Uni-Cels will fit any case you may have. Try them—no better batteries are made.

A Laboratory Product

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY
GENERAL SALES OFFICE: CHICAGO

Canadian Factories and Offices:
Niagara Falls and Winnipeg



THE ADVENTURES OF A LEXICOGRAPHER

INVITED to "a ramble in the garden of words," we learn with delight that "alarm-clock," in flapper speech, is a convenient euphemism for "chaperon." After which it is no shock to be initiated into the symbolism of "Airedale," used as a cipher to indicate "an ugly, unprepossessing man." Nor is it difficult, on demand, to picture "the kindly Boswell quizzing the Sage of Fleet Street" in this wise:

"What, Sir, may a 'finale-hopper' be?"

"Sir," we hear the ponderous Johnson reply, "a 'finale-hopper' *is*, not *may* be, one of the most despised of men. He it is who arrives to partake of an entertainment after all the expenses of the entertainment have been paid."

As for the 'butterfly's boots,' the 'pig's wings' and other aberrations of sophomore speech, they are dismissed by Frank H. Vizetelly with the remark that "there are people simple enough to think that this and more should find place in the dictionary," and he adds encouragingly:

> Well, who knows but it may some day. Yet, so far we can not take it seriously. So, in common with hundreds of other words, terms like these are kept on file, and as the years roll on, note is taken of the frequency or recurrence of use, and these notes of usage determine whether or not the word shall be admitted to the dictionary.

Writing in the initial number of *American Speech,* Dr. Vizetelly remarks that most of us who confine our speech to the daily needs of home and business "miss the great adventures that we might have among words." And he explains:

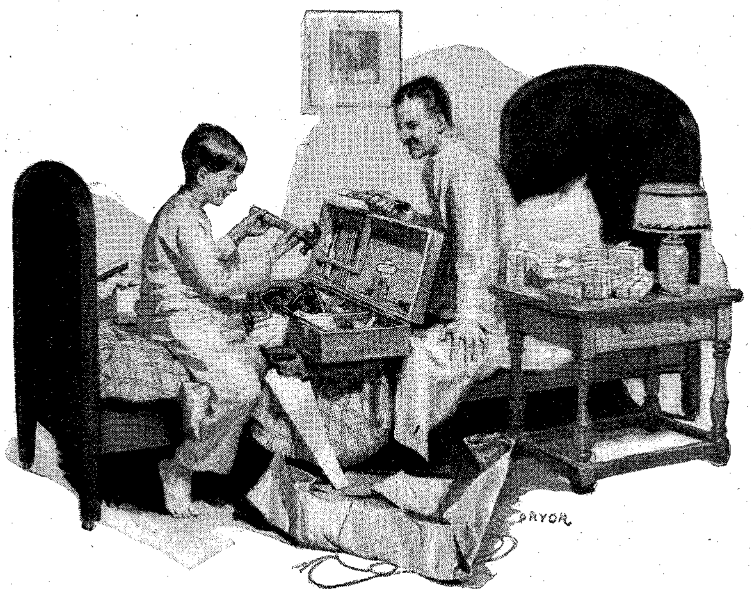
> We suffer from a restricted vocabulary, and use the flowers of the field and meadow rather than the beautiful, delicate blossoms of the garden and greenhouse. With an infinite store from which to draw, we are content with the wild flowers, and in this respect resemble the man who raises carrots and turnips rather than the woman who consecrates herself to the production of nature's jewels—the colorful and fragrant blossoms that gladden our eyes and bring joy to our hearts.
>
> It took the members of the Philological Society of England from 1856 to 1879—twenty-three years—to collect the vocabulary which the Editors of the "New English Dictionary" have compiled into the ten volumes, popularly known as the "Oxford Dictionary"—750,000 words, living or dead, good, bad, and indifferent—the embellishments of speech and the tombstones of language.
>
> To collect the many hundreds of thousands of terms of the living language that saw the light of day in Dr. Funk's "Standard Dictionary," before the work of the British Philological Society was completed, it took him two years and the assistance of a staff of several hundred trained readers. Three years passed before this vocabulary was classified, defined, illustrated, and printed in book form. Reading for new words for the "Standard Dictionary" began in 1888, and the book itself was published in 1893, but the work of collecting new terms continued until fifteen years later when a new edition of the book, greatly enlarged, was published. Originally the vocabulary consisted of 301,000 words, but the growth of the language increased that number to 450,000 terms of all kinds. Since the war, which introduced many new terms into our speech, five years of diligent, painstaking labor have been devoted to making this book the *ne plus ultra* of words. Such is the "New Standard Dictionary," recently issued from the Funk and Wagnalls Company's presses.

To be of practical value to its owner the dictionary of to-day must be a very different product from that with which we were content forty years ago, says this authority; and we read further:

> It is the great exchange and mart of words where terms of all kinds are sought, and all sorts and conditions of men and women and places and things meet on equal terms, for the dictionary is the most democratic of all our institutions. It reduces all to the common denominator. But it was not always so: some of our earlier lexicographers set out to fix the language and this is what some did: Cockeram fixt a "mummy" in 1642 as "a thing like pitch, some say it is made of man's flesh boiled in pitch; others, that it is taken out of old tombs, being a corrupted humor that droppeth from embalmed bodies." Perhaps this was the "ectoplasm" of our Puritan ancestors. To-day a "mummy" is "the embalmed body of a human being or of a sacred animal, as a cat, crocodile or ibis." To Cockeram "philology" was the "love of much babbling," but with us it is "the study of language in connection with its history and literature." "Placards" he defined as "licenses to maintain unlawful games, or letters from some great noble man to that purpose." The modern definition is "a printed or written paper for giving information to the public, as an advertisement, proclamation, or legal declaration, intended to be displayed openly, as by attachment to a wall or the like."
>
> In Cockeram's time a "sawsidge" was "a pudding made of Capons guts, porke, and spice, &c." To-day it is spelled "sausage" and is "an article of food consisting of meat, especially pork, finely chopped and highly seasoned, commonly stuffed into the cleaned and prepared entrails of some animal." Would you know what an "incubus" was in the days of the Cavaliers, read this: "A divell, which some terme the night mare, when one in his sleepe supposeth he hath a great weight lying on him, and feeleth himselfe almost strangled, in such sort, that he can not turne himselfe, nor sit up, or call for helpe, the commons doe think it to be a divell, but it is a naturall disease, caused by undigested humours in the stomacke, which fuming up into their braines, do there trouble the animal spirits; stopping the passage into the sinewes, so that the bodie can not move," but the "New Standard Dictionary" describes it briefly as "the nightmare, or the form in which it appears," and this it tells us is "a sensation during sleep of oppression or suffocation, with terrifying dreams and apparent inability to move or speak: usually induced by errors in diet, imperfect ventilation, or a cramped position in bed."

Quoting Johnson's definition of "patriotism" as "the last refuge of a scoundrel," Dr. Vizetelly remarks:

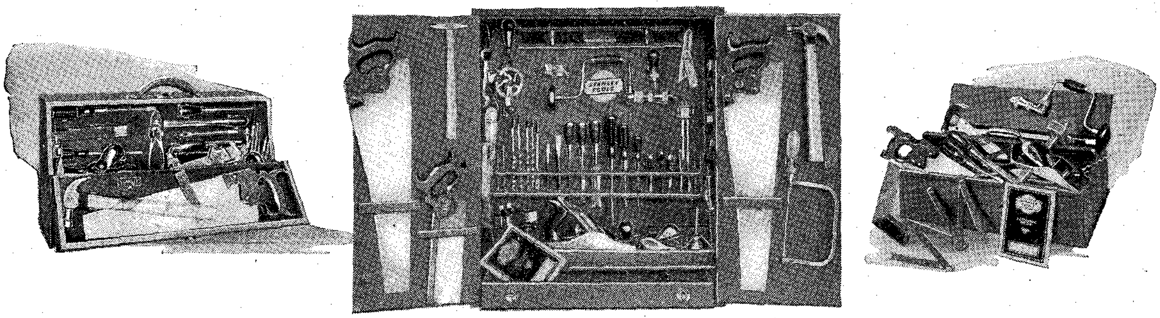
> It is true, however, that he could not



for Christmas Day and every day

WISE old Dad! He was sure that nothing else he could get for Son would be as much fun for so long a time as this set of Stanley Tools. Dad knows too, that tools build character and that such a gift as this brings a father closer to his boy. STANLEY, New Britain, Conn., U.S.A.

STANLEY

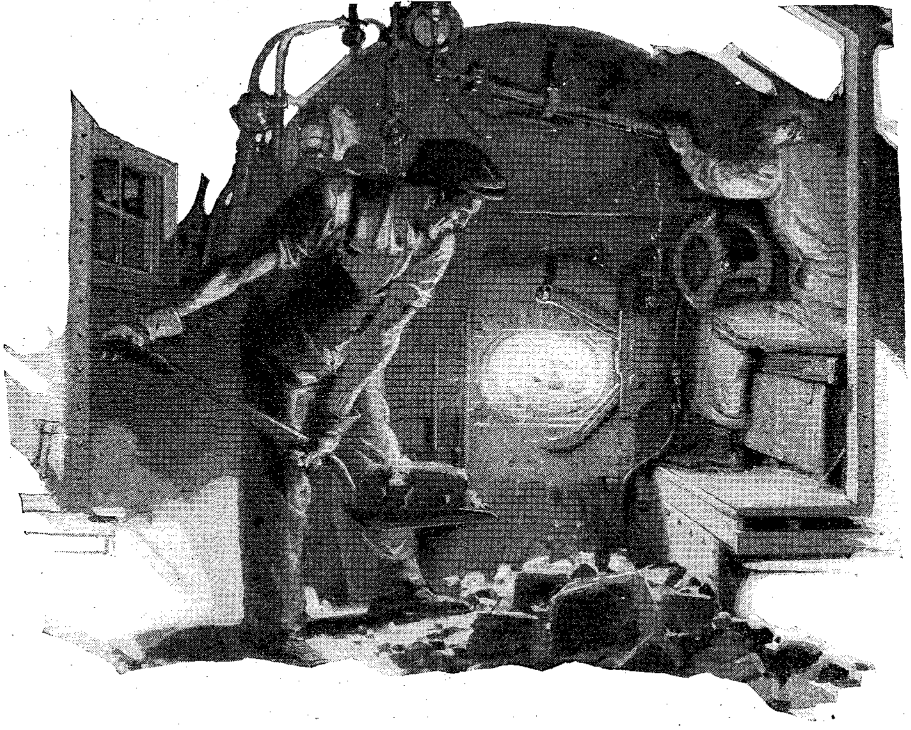


For three generations Stanley Tools have been the choice of the best carpenters. They prefer Stanley because they have learned by experience that better work can be done with these good tools. In selecting a set of tools for a gift or for your own use, look for the name STANLEY. Since 1843 this name has been recognized as a mark of quality. There are more than a dozen assortments of Stanley Tools in chests ranging in price from $5 to $95.

STANLEY TOOLS IN CHESTS

STANLEY TOOLS

© THE STANLEY WORKS



Startling
Railroad Economies
from Consolidation *Clean* Coal

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has published the coal-savings effected by 173 roads. As a whole these roads hauled a gross-ton of freight 1000 miles with 7.4% less coal in 1924 than in 1923.

But much better, astonishingly better, is the record made by one of the great railroads of the United States—a consumer of Consolidation *Clean* Coal. To haul a gross-ton 1000 miles (including locomotive and tender) this road consumed 13% less coal in 1924 than it did in 1923.

If this railroad can haul more tons of freight than the average road, with a given quantity of coal and if it is a consistent user of Consolidation *Clean* Coal, but one conclusion can be drawn: it pays to burn a coal from which visible, non-combustible impurities have been removed at the mine. A coal low in ash and sulphur. A coal of high heat value. Consolidation *Clean* Coal.

Consolidation Coal is *clean Coal*
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE CONSOLIDATION
COAL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Munson Building—New York City

DETROIT, MICH. *First Nat'l Bank Bldg.*
PORTSMOUTH, N. H. *137 Market Street*
BALTIMORE, MD. *Continental Bldg.*
BOSTON, MASS. *State Mutual Bldg.*
PHILADELPHIA, PA. *Bankers Trust Bldg.*
WASHINGTON, D. C. *Union Trust Bldg.*
CHICAGO, ILL., *Illinois Merchants Bank Bldg.*
CINCINNATI, OHIO *Union Central Bldg.*
NORFOLK, VA. *Nat'l Bank of Com. Bldg.*
CLEVELAND, OHIO *Rockefeller Bldg.*
MILWAUKEE, WIS. *830 South Canal Street*

Foreign Offices LONDON, ENGLAND *Billiter Sq. Bldg.*
GENOA, ITALY *10-Via Roma*

Sales Agents ST. PAUL, MINN. *North Western Fuel Co., Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.*
TORONTO, CANADA *Empire Coal Company, Ltd., Royal Bank Bldg.*
GREEN BAY, WIS. *F. Hurlbut Company.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

always control his feelings in matters of definition, as when he defined "excise" as "a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid." To Sir Henry Wottom we owe that oft-quoted definition of "ambassador," "an honest man sent abroad to lie for the commonwealth."

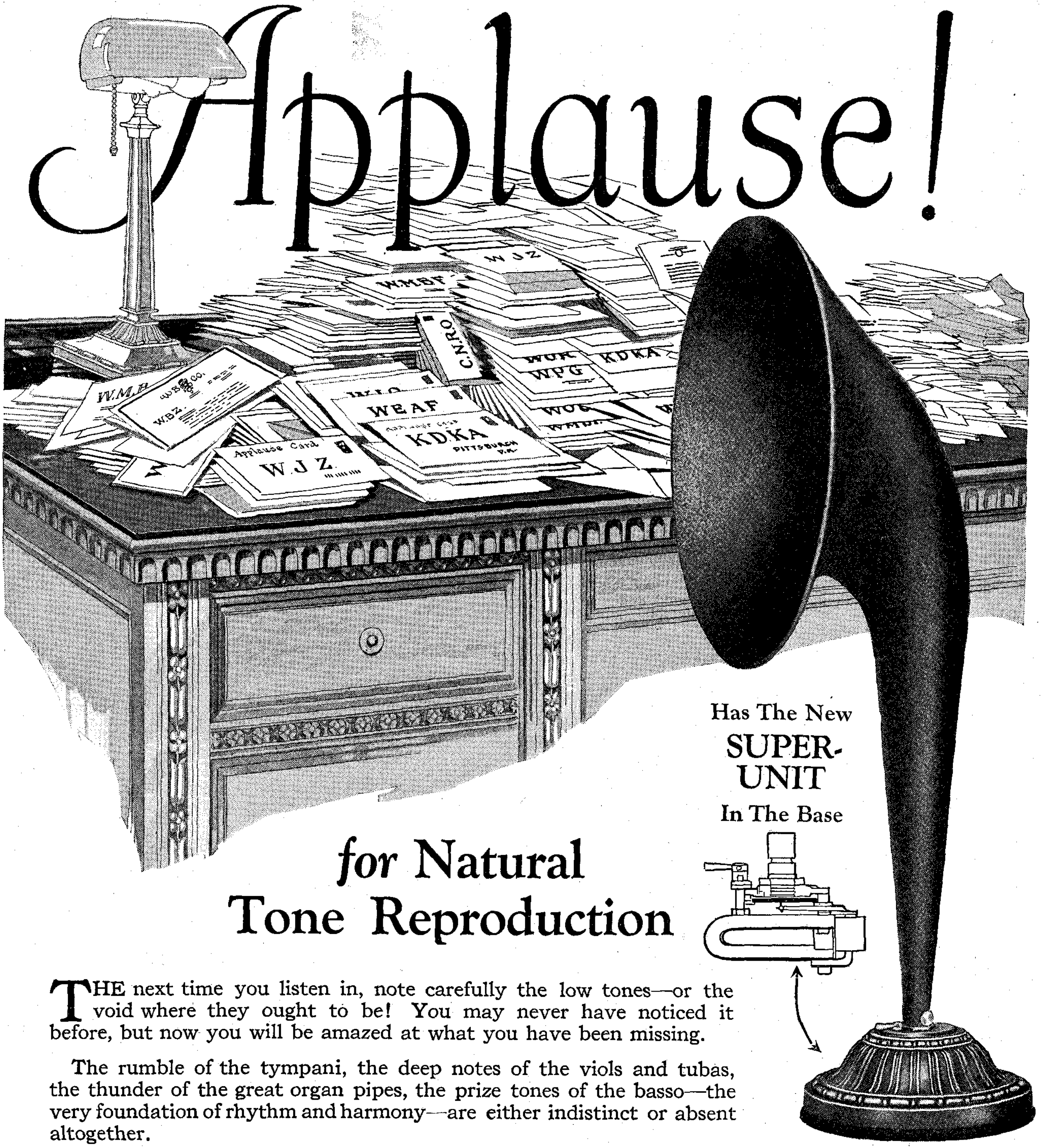
Enlarging on his theme, the "democracy of words," the writer calls it "the true source of the liberalism of thought and action that dominates our lives," and adds:

Any one who requires proof of this can find it easily by turning to the pages of his dictionary. The democratic character of words may be seen in these recent additions to our speech: "African golf," "aptronym," "audiometer," "automat," "Binet age," "bingle," "book-value," "broadcasting," "cafeteria," "chiropractic," "close-up," "coagulen," "cut-out," "Dail Eireann," "Fascism" and "Fascisti," "groceteria," "hokum," "insulin," "intelligentsia," "jazz," "milline," "mortician," "parsec," "photostat," "pogo," "proton," "reel," "screen work," "toddle-top," and I can give many more. Of war growth we have "ace," in a new sense, "Anzac," "aviatik," "Billjim," "Blighty," "blimp," "Bolsheviki," "Bolshevism," "camouflage," "caterpillar," "dud," "Liberty Bond," "Rainbow Division," "paravane," "shock troops," "slacker," "soviet," "War Saving Stamp," "zero hour," and a host of other terms. Later events produced such words as "Czecho-Slav" and "Czecho-Slovak," "Jugo-Slav," "Latvian," "Lettonian," "Spartacans," "Spartacides," "Ukraine," and the "Ukrainians," and more still. To the journalist these words are all familiar; he recognizes them at once because they have come into the language through the daily newspaper. They are the fruitage of the press daily and weekly, collected by a vigilant body of assistants that is continually at work.

The collection of terms for the dictionary is a laborious undertaking which is carried on in the interim or the intermediate time between two editions. More than one thousand persons are engaged in reading hundreds of books in the meantime, and as new books treating new subjects come from the press, we make a point of going over every one of these with the purpose of collecting the terms required for definition. Fiction, especially that of the dialectical type, is carefully perused and new terms are culled, filed, and at the proper time, defined and included, and here are some other books to be fine-combed for new terms—H. L. Mencken's "The American Language," Woodruff's "Foundations of Biology," Redway's "Handbook of Meteorology," Mill's "Within the Atom," Morgan and Edleman's books on wireless telegraphy and telephony, the publications of the Radio Corporation of America, and a hundred and one more works of unique character—all must be subjected to careful examination.

The idioms of the plain people are the most picturesque part of our language, and to explain the meaning of these quaint and curious expressions and virile metaphors is a part of the duty of the lexicographer, for to the average man the idiom

Applause!



Has The New

SUPER-UNIT

In The Base

for Natural Tone Reproduction

THE next time you listen in, note carefully the low tones—or the void where they ought to be! You may never have noticed it before, but now you will be amazed at what you have been missing.

The rumble of the tympani, the deep notes of the viols and tubas, the thunder of the great organ pipes, the prize tones of the basso—the very foundation of rhythm and harmony—are either indistinct or absent altogether.

The Bristol Loud Speaker is known for its tone, because it brings in these low tones, as well as the middle and upper tones—thus reproducing *all* the concert instead of only a part of it.

The secret is the SUPER-UNIT in the base of the speaker which contains a large, low-pitch diaphragm. The Super S and the Super C models here shown have this SUPER-UNIT.

If your dealer does not handle the Bristol line, we will gladly send you any Bristol Loud Speaker on receipt of price.

SUPER S $25.00

Stands 29½" high; bell, 14½" in diameter. Black mat finish with gold trimmed base. Contains the new Super-Unit. Wonderful tone quality, extremely sensitive. Also other horn types at $15.00 and $20.00.

SUPER C $30.00

Cabinet of handsome mahogany, 17 x 10 x 10¼"—worthy of a place amid the finest furnishings. Has a splendid voice, due to spacious sound chambers and the new Super-Unit.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET As there are so many speakers offered, all looking much alike, we have prepared a booklet entitled, "How to Select Your Loud Speaker." In a simple, non-technical way it describes the different principles of reproduction and tells how to look for and find tone in a speaker. Glad to send you a copy free.

BRISTOL LOUD SPEAKER

[THE AUDIOPHONE]

THE BRISTOL COMPANY, Radio Division A, WATERBURY, CONN.

For 36 years makers of the highly sensitive and accurate Bristol's Recording Instruments

Two Christmases
—ONE MERRY

ONE group *breaks* bread in joyous celebration about a festive board.

The other group *seeks* bread in abject misery at the doorstep of charity.

And yet many of those who *seek* had the same opportunities, in youth, to *perpetuate* their prosperity by carrying appropriate life insurance.

Perhaps all they lacked was the *suggestion* which this advertisement conveys to *you.*

Christmas Day on the Breadline, New York City

There is a Provident Mutual Representative near you who will be glad to give you full information concerning life insurance from a saving as well as a protective point of view. If you do not know his address write to the Company itself.

Provident Mutual
Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penna
© 1925 Founded 1865

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

is an unknown quantity, and altho he makes use of it many times a day, he seldom knows when he does so. Few of us realize the charm with which these mental images are invested in their wide application. Figure to yourself "angels on horseback" followed by "maids of honor" serving to refresh "an angel unawares" "in the twinkle of a bedpost." That is why idioms and idomatic phrases are freely defined in the Standard Dictionary.

Every time the publishers go to press with a new edition of our dictionary, that book is amplified and revised in harmony with the advances of learning, for unlike Joshua with the sun, the publishers can not command speech to stand still. Man is born to labor, and his achievements in every walk of life, be they for good or for evil, must be placed on record. Of that record the lexicographer, its custodian and the servant of the people, takes note and posts it on the pages of the dictionary, so that one may be prepared to find at least half a million words in the next edition of the Standard Dictionary—*some* growth since the 50,000 words of our old friend, Samuel Johnson, the Sage of Fleet Street, and the 70,000 of Noah Webster's "American Dictionary."

A REAL "LITTLE JOURNEY" WITH DICKENS

NO child of to-day loves any author as the late Kate Douglas Wiggin and her playmates used to love Dickens. At least so she is quoted in a story appearing in the current *McClure's:* "From our yellow dog, Pip, to the cat, the canary, the lamb, the cow, down to all the hens and cocks, almost every living thing was named, sooner or later, after one of Dickens's characters; while my favorite sled, painted in brown, with the title in brilliant red letters, was 'The Artful Dodger.'" So when this little country girl down in Maine unexpectedly found herself on a railroad train with her hero and finally sitting with him and talking with him, it was the great event of her young life. Readers of her charming and detailed account of the adventure, which *McClure's* prints this month, can hardly help sharing the child's enthusiasm. Excitement in juvenile circles became intense in the little village of Hollis when it was known that Dickens was to give a reading in Portland, only sixteen miles away. Of course, actual attendance was for the grown-ups—these were the days of unsophisticated children who were "seen, but not heard"—but Kate was jubilant because she and her mother were going to Massachusetts via Portland the day after the reading, so that the little girl could actually see the lucky people crowding into the hall where they would listen to the creator of *Little Nell* and *Tiny Tim.*

The next morning on the railroad journey from Portland Kate looked out the window when the train stopt at North Berwick and "there on the platform stood the Adored

FADA Radio

All the comforts of home

WITHOUT doubt radio holds them at home—they need no longer seek amusement in less desirable environments!

But nowadays it is not enough to have radio — one must have *superlatively good radio,* for the rising generation are particular as to pleasure.

"FADA RADIO—the Standard of Reception" is radio at its best.

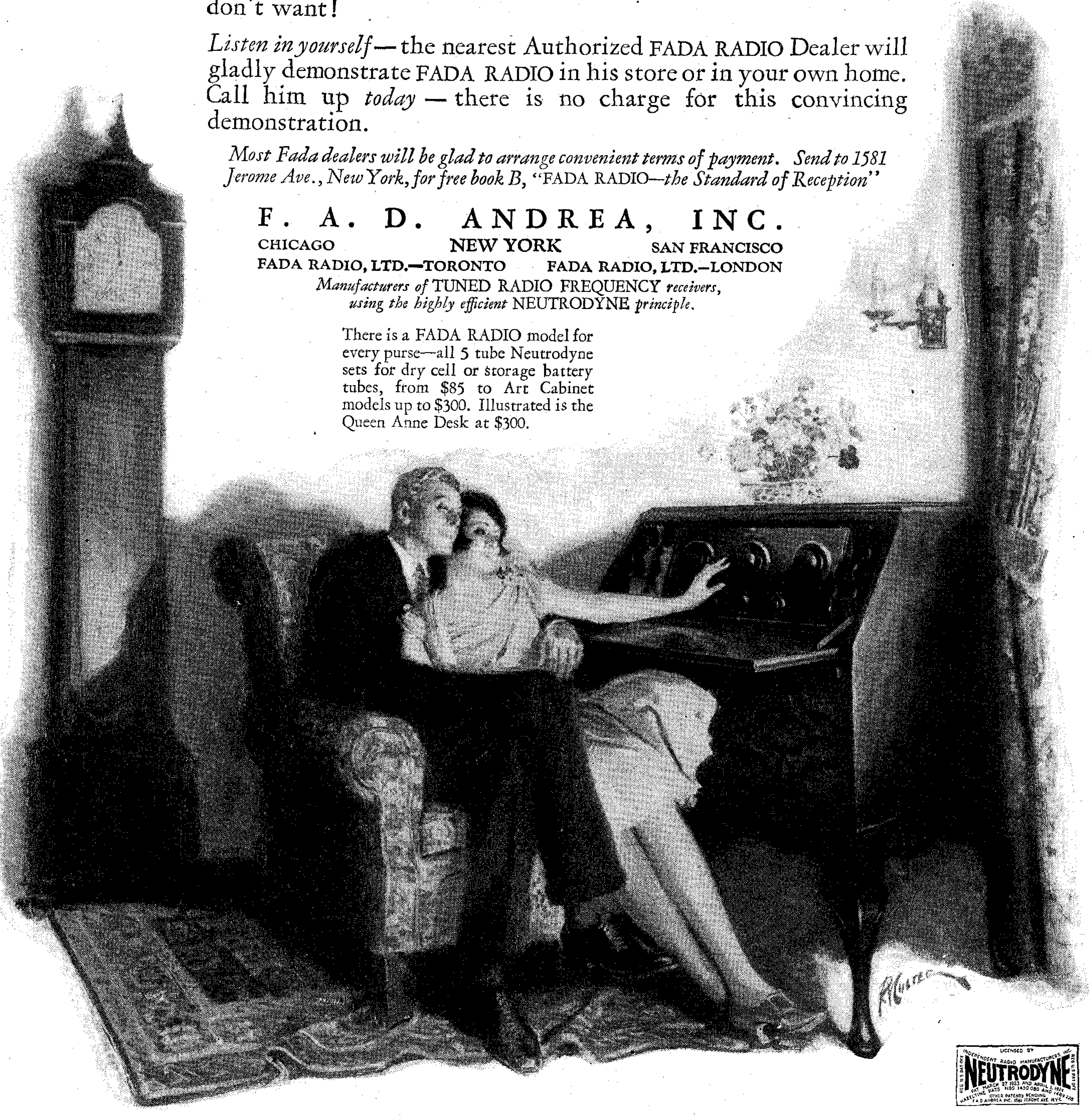
Clear as a bell, tonally true and *human*, this superb instrument has abolished catch-as-catch-can programs—for with it you can tune in what you want with as much ease as you can tune out what you don't want!

Listen in yourself — the nearest Authorized FADA RADIO Dealer will gladly demonstrate FADA RADIO in his store or in your own home. Call him up *today* — there is no charge for this convincing demonstration.

Most Fada dealers will be glad to arrange convenient terms of payment. Send to 1581 Jerome Ave., New York, for free book B, "FADA RADIO—*the Standard of Reception*"

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC.
CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
FADA RADIO, LTD.—TORONTO FADA RADIO, LTD.—LONDON
Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY *receivers,*
using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE *principle.*

There is a FADA RADIO model for every purse—all 5 tube Neutrodyne sets for dry cell or storage battery tubes, from $85 to Art Cabinet models up to $300. Illustrated is the Queen Anne Desk at $300.



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INDEPENDENT RADIO MANUFACTURERS, INC.
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NEUTRODYNE
REG U.S PAT OFF
PAT MARCH 27 1923 AND APRIL 1, 1924
HAZELTINE PATS NOS 1450 080 AND 1489 228
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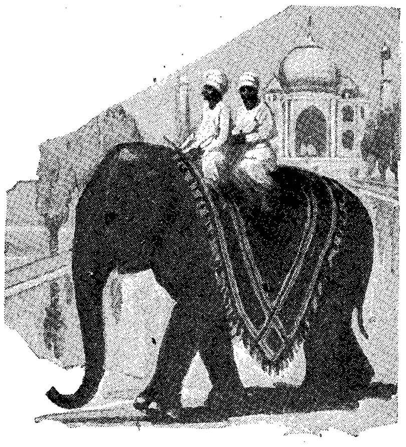

AROUND the WORLD

The Cruises Supreme
on the Specially Chartered
Cunarder
"FRANCONIA"
The World's Pre-eminent Cruising Ship

from New York
Jan. 14
Returning May 26, 1926

The supreme event of a lifetime achieving the grand circuit in 133 days, sailing eastward in the path of spring. *No crowding, no confusion. Most comprehensive itinerary. Our own offices with their special facilities all along the route.*

Cruise Supreme
to the MEDITERRANEAN
On the White Star "Ship of Splendor"
"HOMERIC"
from New York Jan. 23, 1926
14,000 MILES—67 DAYS

Thos. Cook & Son
585 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK 253 Broadway
Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis San Francisco Los Angeles
Toronto Montreal Vancouver

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

One!" His hands were in his pockets and he was declining a gift of a piece of the famous Berwick sponge-cake offered him by his traveling companion, Mr. Osgood of Boston. She knew him at once—"the smiling, genial, mobile face, rather highly colored, the brilliant eyes, the watch-chain, the red carnation in the buttonhole, and the expressive hands much given to gesture." Kate had seen Dickens take his place in the car next to the one in which she was riding. So the first time her mother was occupied with her book, she slipt away and entered the next car. She says she "took a humble unoccupied seat near the end, close by the much-patronized tank of (unsterilized) drinking-water, and the train-boy's basket of popcorn balls and molasses candy, and gazed steadily at the famous man, who was chatting busily with Mr. Osgood." And when Mr. Osgood left his distinguished guest and went to enjoy a cigar in the smoker, came the little girl's opportunity, and she seized it. In her own words:

> I never knew how it happened; I had no plan, no preparation, no intention, no provocation; but invisible ropes pulled me out of my seat, and, speeding up the aisle, I planted myself timorously down, an unbidden guest, in the seat of honor. I had a moment to recover my equanimity, for Dickens was looking out of the window, but he turned in a moment, and said with justifiable surprize:
>
> "God bless my soul, where did you come from?"
>
> "I came from Hollis, Maine," I stammered, "and I'm going to Charlestown to visit my uncle. My mother and her cousin went to your reading last night, but, of course, three couldn't go from the same family, so I stayed at home. Nora, that's my little sister, stayed at home too. She's too small to go on a journey, but she wanted to go to the reading dreadfully. There was a lady there who had never heard of *Betsey Trotwood*, and had only read two of your books!"
>
> "Well, upon my word!" he said, "you do not mean to say that *you* have read them!"
>
> "Of course I have," I replied, "every one of them but the two that we are going to buy in Boston, and some of them six times."
>
> "Bless my soul!" he ejaculated again. "Those long thick books, and you such a slip of a thing."
>
> "Of course," I explained conscientiously, "I do skip some of the very dull parts once in a while; not the short dull parts, but the long ones."
>
> He laughed heartily. "Now, that is something that I hear very little about," he said. "I distinctly want to learn more about those very dull parts." And whether to amuse himself, or to amuse me, I do not know, he took out a note-book and pencil from his pocket and proceeded to give me an exhausting and exhaustive examination on this subject; the books in which the dull parts predominated, and the characters and subjects which principally produced them. He chuckled so constantly during this operation that I could hardly help believing myself extraordinarily agreeable, so I continued dealing these infant blows, under the delusion that I was flinging him bouquets.
>
> It was not long before one of my hands was in his, and his arm around my waist, while we talked of many things. They say, I believe, that his hands were "undistinguished" in shape, and that he wore too many rings. Well, those criticisms must come from persons who never felt the warmth of his hand-clasp! It seems to me, as I look back now, and remember how the little soul of me came out and sat in the sunshine of his presence, that I must have had some premonition that the child, who would come to be one of the least of writers, was then talking with one of the greatest; talking, too, of the author's profession and high calling. All the little details of the meeting stand out as clearly as tho it had happened yesterday. I can see every article of his clothing and of my own; the other passengers in the car; the landscape through the window, and, above all, the face of Dickens, deeply lined, with sparkling eyes and an amused, waggish smile that curled the corners of his mouth under his grizzled mustache.

Partly from her own memories, partly from an interview given by Dickens himself next day, partly from the later-told recollections of a woman who sat in the next seat, Kate Douglas Wiggin reconstructs some of the conversation. When Dickens asked her which of his books she liked best she promptly answered, "David Copperfield," a choice which was heartily applauded by the author. To quote more of the conversation as reported in *McClure's:*

> "Of course," I added, "I almost said 'Great Expectations,' because that comes next. We named our little yellow dog Mr. Pip. They told father he was part rat terrier, and we were all so pleased. Then one day father showed him a trap with a mouse in it. The mouse wiggled its tail just a little, and Pip was so frightened that he ran under the barn and stayed the rest of the day. Then all the neighbors made fun of him, and you can think how Nora and I love him when he's had such a hard time, just like Pip in 'Great Expectations!'
>
> "We have another dog," I went on, "and his name is Mr. Pocket. We were playing with Pip, who is a smooth dog, one day, when a shaggy dog came along that didn't belong to anybody, and hadn't any home. He liked Pip and Pip liked him, so we kept him, and named him Pocket after Pip's friend. The real Mr. Pip and Mr. Pocket met first in Miss Havisham's garden, and they had such a funny fight it always makes father laugh till he can't read! Then they became great friends. Perhaps you remember Mr. Pip and Mr. Pocket?" And Dickens thought he did, which, perhaps, is not strange, considering that he was the author of their respective beings.

Mention of the little girl's suppressed desire to attend the Portland readings brought tears to the eyes of both, and the conversation took this turn:

> "Do you cry when you read out loud?" I asked curiously. "We all do in our family. And we never read about Tiny Tim, or about Steerforth when his body is

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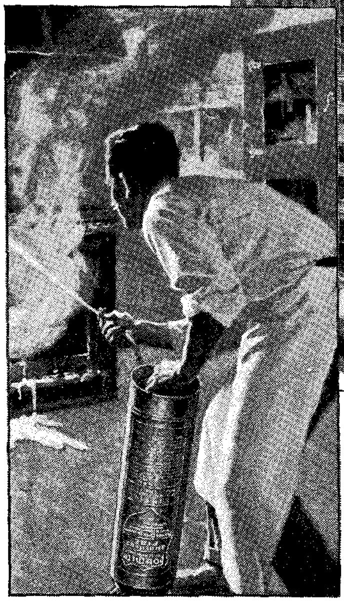

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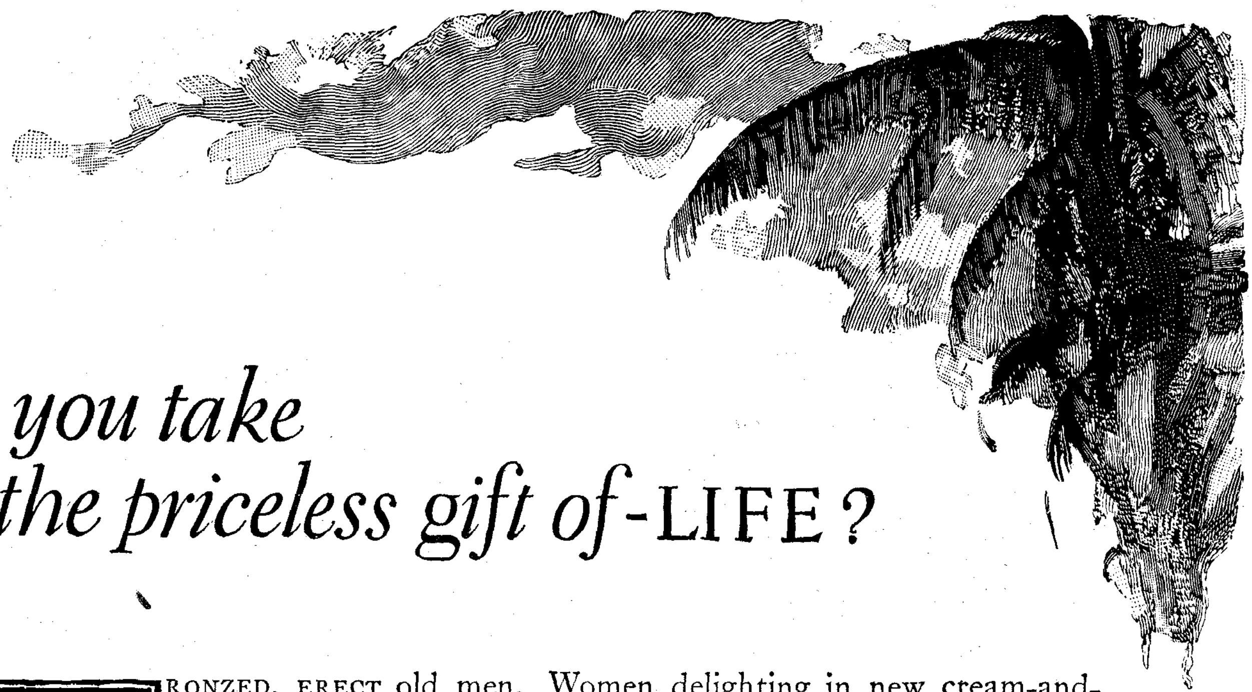

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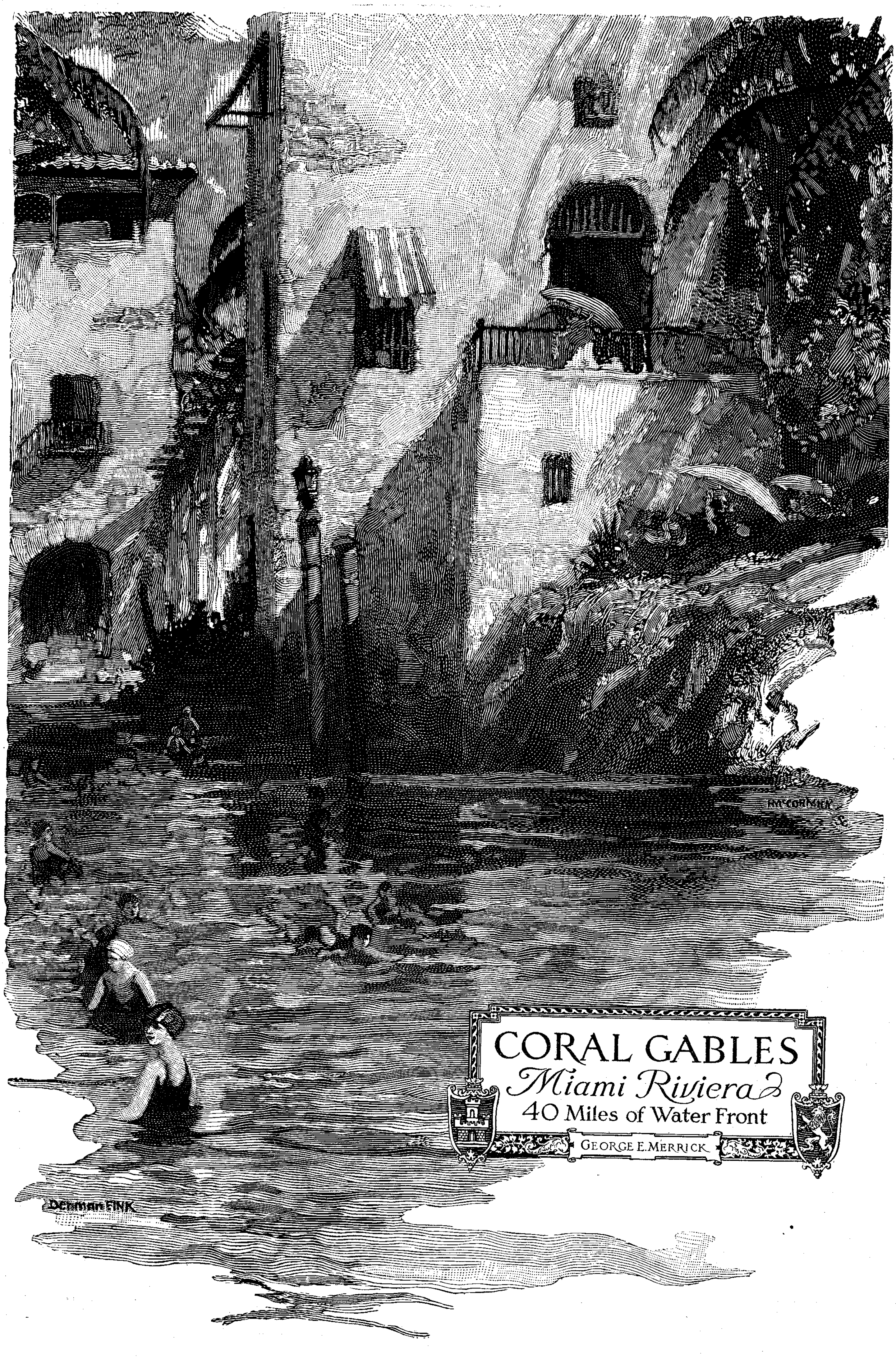
The Facts About Coral Gables

Coral Gables is a city, adjoining the city of Miami itself. It is incorporated, with a commission form of government. It is highly restricted. It occupies about 10,000 acres of high, well-drained land. It is four years old. It has 100 miles of wide paved streets and boulevards. It has seven hotels completed or under construction. It has 45 miles of white-way lighting and 50 miles of intersectional street lighting. It has 6½ miles of beach frontage. Two golf courses are now completed, two more are building. A theatre is almost completed. Two country clubs, a military academy, public schools and a college for young women are now in actual use. More than one thousand homes have already been erected, another thousand now under construction. Thirty million dollars have already been expended in development work. Additional plans call for at least twice that amount. Seventy-five million dollars worth of property has already been bought in Coral Gables.

Mr. John McEntee Bowman is now building the ten-million-dollar hotel, country club and bathing casino in Coral Gables to be known as the Miami-Biltmore Group. The Miami-Biltmore Hotel will be opened about January, 1926. Coral Gables will also contain the following buildings and improvements: The $15,000,000 University of Miami, the $500,000 Mahi Temple of the Mystic Shrine, a $1,000,000 University High School, a $150,000 Railway Station, a Stadium, a Conservatory of Music, and other remarkable projects, all to be completed within a few years.

Rex Beach Tells the Tale

Rex Beach has written a fascinating book upon the miracle of Coral Gables which will be sent to you upon request. Coral Gables Corporation, No. 3 Administration Building, Coral Gables, Miami, Florida.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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

washed up on the beach, on Saturday nights, or our eyes are too swollen to go to Sunday school."

"Yes, I cry when I read about Steerforth," he answered quietly, and I felt no astonishment.

"We cry the worst when it says, 'All the men who carried him had known him and gone sailing with him, and seen him merry and bold,'" I said, growing very tearful in reminiscence.

By this time the mother had appeared and she was introduced to Dickens, and finally at the station in Boston the adventure thus came to an end:

"I, still clinging to his hand, left the car and walked with him down the platform until he disappeared in the carriage with Mr. Osgood, leaving me with the feeling that I must continue my existence somehow in a dull and dreary world."

WHEN MAGIC FAILS

MAGICIANS sometimes make mistakes, costly or ludicrous, and now and then the results of the "magic" are more surprizing to the conjurer than to the onlookers. The performer who relies solely on his own skill and cunning has a decided advantage, for if he makes a mistake he can "cover up," if quick-witted enough, either by making new capital out of his mistake or by turning to some other item in his program as if nothing untoward had happened. But the illusionist who depends on the cooperation of a corps of assistants has always to reckon with human fallibility. Howard Thurston, who has spent years mystifying audiences all over the world, writes in *Collier's* with surprizing frankness of some of the mistakes and unexpected results in his own and others' experience. Here is his first story:

Some time ago I was presenting an illusion known as "The Glass-lined Trunk." A large trunk, mounted on a platform, was wheeled upon the stage, shown on all sides, and then opened. When the front of the trunk was dropt down the audience was supposed to see an empty trunk, lined with sheets of glass. But on this particular occasion the opening of the trunk revealed the form of a young lady, partly reclining in the trunk.

Acting on the inspiration of the moment, I made this announcement:

"One of the great joys of a magician is first to lead his audience to believe that they have discovered one of his secrets. This evening I have taken the opportunity to try an experiment. Perhaps one-half or two-thirds of you believe you have just seen the form of a young lady inside that trunk. The rest of you may not be certain of what you saw. I'll prove to you that your eyes have deceived you. The trunk is empty!"

My assistants wheeled the trunk around. Again it was opened, and seen to be—empty!

The audience gasped. And before the people had recovered from their astonishment I had closed the trunk and had it wheeled around again.

"Now," I resumed, "I will again prove that your eyes have deceived you. You're satisfied the trunk is empty. Behold!"

The trunk was swung open, and there lay the young lady.

The audience applauded; the illusion was a success. Why? I had adhered to the cardinal principle that governs all magicians: *never admit a mistake!*

The audience did not realize that one of my assistants had failed in an important task and had placed me in a most embarrassing predicament, which would have resulted in disaster had I not decided to carry it through without a moment of hesitation.

The late Harry Kellar prescribed the plan I follow—to make each piece of apparatus twice as strong as required, and double that strength.

No matter how perfect a big trick may be in operation, one must consider the human element. The illusion must be made fool-proof. Often not only the success of the trick is at stake, but the safety of one or more persons.

One time I was playing in San Francisco and presenting an illusion called "Ione," in which a girl revolved in midair. The girl had just started on one of her aerial somersaults, when she suddenly shot forward and fell ten feet to the stage, head first. An assistant had neglected an important item of preparation.

As I saw the girl fall, I rang down the curtain and rushed to her. For a few moments I feared her neck had been broken. But when she got to her feet she opened her eyes and took a drink of water. She was game, and held my arm as I led her before the curtain, where she smiled and bowed to the audience. The moment she was behind the scenes, she fainted. Fortunately, the girl suffered no ill-effects from the accident, and I do not believe that the audience ever realized the significance of what had happened. They evidently thought that it was a spectacular finish to the illusion. But I took care that nothing like it would ever happen again.

Mechanical mischances are not the only pitfalls in the conjurer's path. Sometimes the results are ludicrous; now and then they are tragic. Mr. Thurston tells us:

In Calcutta, India, I appeared before an audience (composed principally of Mohammedans) in a native theater. Theatergoing for the Mohammedans is expensive, as invariably they take a retinue of wives. I've seen one man with thirty women—all his wives. In one of my tricks with livestock in this Calcutta theater I produced a pig and he ran over the footlights into the audience. To my astonishment, the natives leapt to their feet, and, with wild cries, fled from the theater. It was almost a panic, and I could not account for it until I learned that the Mohammedans considered a pig unclean, and that to be touched by one would make it necessary for them to undergo religious penance to remove contamination. After that I advertised that the pig had been disposed of and would appear in no more of my performances. If I had not done so, I would probably have lost all my future native audiences.

Some of the most laughable mistakes made by magicians are those which occur off stage. There are many people who regard a conjurer with awe and who take his work seriously.

In Nashville I once dined at the house of

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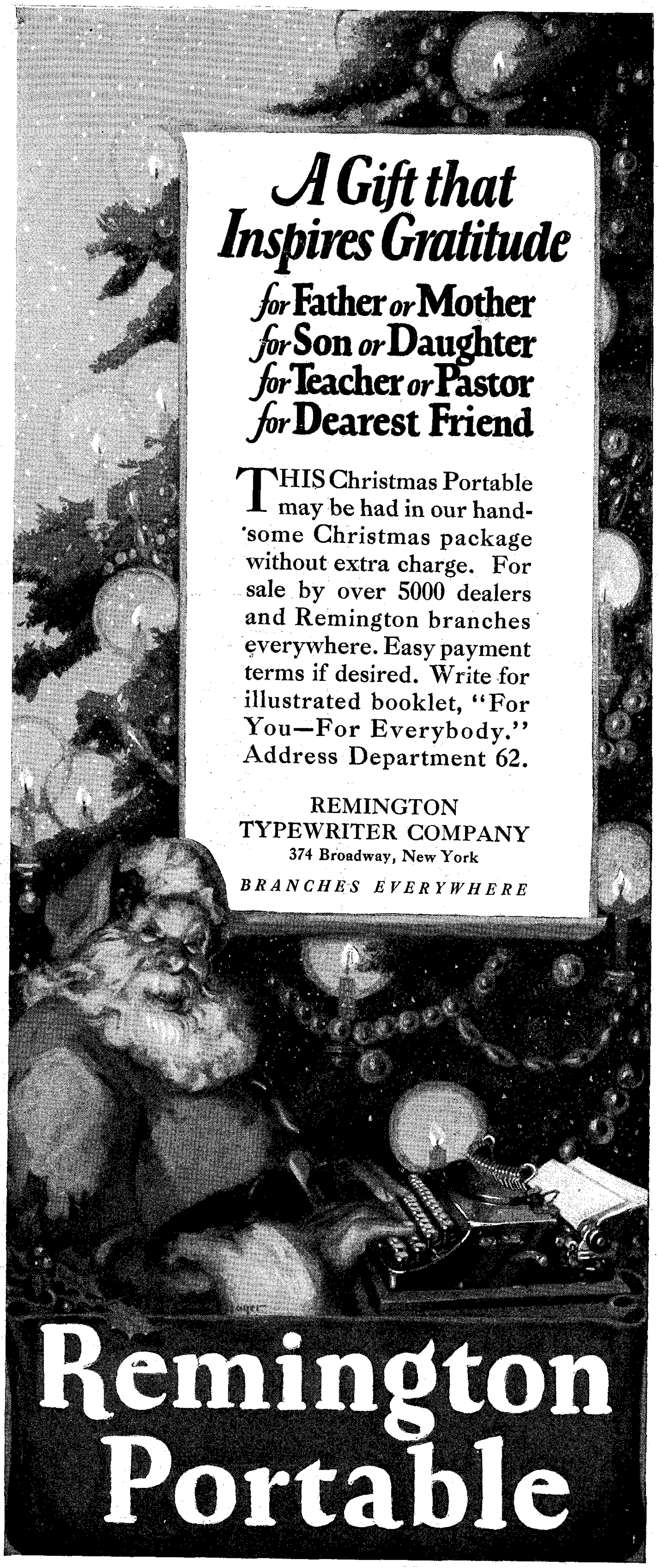
a friend, "Pink" Lawrence. The colored maid brought in a plate of biscuits. When she turned to leave I called her back, and, while her eyes were fixt upon me, solemnly broke open one of the biscuits and extracted a half-dollar from it.

Mrs. Lawrence immediately lost a good maid. The girl turned, ran to the kitchen, and hurried out the back door as fast as her legs would carry her.

A similar story, with a different sequel, has been told of the magician, Alexander Herrmann. He was dining at a hotel, and chanced to be at the same table with Bill Nye. As we read:

> A head of lettuce was served to Nye, and Herrmann suddenly reached across the table and extracted a valuable ring from the lettuce. He laid it on the table, saying, "Pardon me, is this yours?"
>
> The humorist calmly picked up the ring and replied: "Yes, indeed, I frequently leave valuables in strange places. But I have no use for it." And he thereupon presented the ring to the waitress! Herrmann had a great time getting the ring back!
>
> Once, when I was traveling from Butte City to Denver, our party stopt at an Indian camp. I proceeded to mystify the natives with sleight-of-hand, and terminated my performances by finding three twenty-dollar gold pieces in the pocket of an Indian. Delighted at the discovery of so much wealth, the Indian promptly claimed the money, and to my discomfiture the chief of the tribe agreed that the gold belonged to his henchman.
>
> I didn't relish the idea of losing sixty dollars, so I stated that I could produce still greater wonders for the Indian.
>
> I took the three gold pieces and apparently wrapt them in a handkerchief, which I tied in several tight knots. I told the Indian that the coins were multiplying, which he believed, as he could feel more than three coins through the cloth. I then added that he must sleep on the handkerchief overnight and not open it until the morning, otherwise the charm would be broken. The Indian guarded the handkerchief closely (it held $6 in silver), and had not opened it when we left the camp.
>
> One time Servais Le Roy, the illusionist, was playing in Milwaukee. He ran out of rabbits—a serious situation for any magician. Le Roy found that an old German who lived outside of the city raised rabbits. He immediately went to the farm. The rabbits were there—plenty of them—and the required number was soon bought and paid for. Le Roy was so pleased that he pulled out a pad of his personal passes and wrote out one for the farmer and his wife. The German took one look at the pass, and his eye fell upon a picture of a devil that adorned the slip of paper. Then he seized the rabbits and threw the money back in Le Roy's hands. He would have nothing to do with any transaction in which the devil was concerned.
>
> Many funny mistakes are made by magicians' assistants. I recently heard of an assistant who had to disappear from the stage, run around the corner from the stage door, and make his appearance in the front of the house. On a Monday the show arrived in a city where the theater was located on a corner, but the entrance was several doors down the street. Between the entrance and the corner there was a small motion-picture house, which had a pretentious box-office.
>
> The assistant started from the stage door, rounded the corner and, seeing the



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

box-office of the movie house, mistook it for the entrance to his theater. He pushed the ticket-taker aside, rushed past the ushers, dashed down the aisle, fired a pistol, and shouted, "Here I am!"

Then he discovered his mistake.

But disaster occasionally steps on the heels of error. In the "bullet-catching" trick there have been several costly instances. This trick, Mr. Thurston tells us, was invented by Philip Astley, an English officer, about the year 1780. Other magicians duplicated the trick, and there began a long series of fatalities. Mr. Thurston writes of some of them:

> One of the earliest tragedies occurred at Strasbourg, where a magician named De Grisy performed the trick in a William Tell tableau.
>
> The magician placed an apple upon the head of his son, and shot a marked bullet into the core of the fruit. Unfortunately, the trick went wrong, and the boy was killed.
>
> In November, 1824, a conjurer named De Linsky presented the trick at Arnstadt, Germany. His wife was the target of the muskets of several assistants, who were drest as soldiers. In biting the cartridges the men were supposed to extract the bullets with their teeth. One of the "soldiers" neglected this important item. Madame de Linsky was killed.
>
> One of the most famous of all magicians was the celebrated "Wizard of the North," Professor Anderson, who performed between the years 1830 and 1860. While appearing in England Anderson presented the bullet-catching trick, and on one occasion made the mistake of inviting on the stage a man who was acquainted with the secret of the trick. The volunteer assistant refused to let Anderson touch the gun. He loaded the bullet, and pointed the gun at the wizard, expecting him to throw up his hands in fright.
>
> But Anderson was a real magician. He would never admit a mistake. He knew that his reputation was hanging in the balance. The audience had sensed that something unusual was on, and all waited in eager expectancy. The wizard was a man of iron nerve. With perfect sangfroid he stood before his would-be executioner and ordered him to fire!
>
> Anderson knew he was facing almost certain death, but his indomitable courage won the day. The man hesitated, laid down the gun, and left the stage. Whereupon Anderson called for a man with more bravery and, when he had obtained a volunteer, carried the trick through.
>
> Such famous magicians as Robert Houdin and Alexander Herrmann frequently presented the bullet-catching trick and never suffered injury. Herrmann's gun illusion was a sensational feat. A squad of soldiers, under the command of a sergeant, comprised the firing party. The guns were loaded with cartridges which contained marked bullets. The soldiers stood upon a platform erected in the center of the theater, and Herrmann stationed himself upon the stage. When the guns were fired at him Herrmann caught the bullets upon a plate and immediately passed them on to be identified.
>
> Herrmann's stage manager was a man named Billy Robinson, a versatile genius

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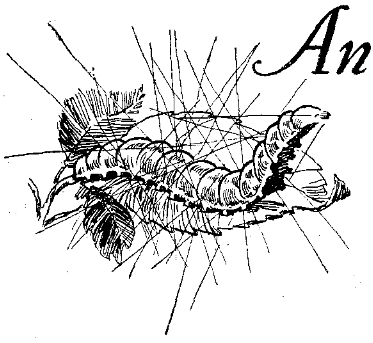
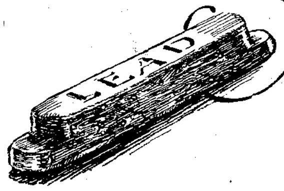


Animal

Vegetable



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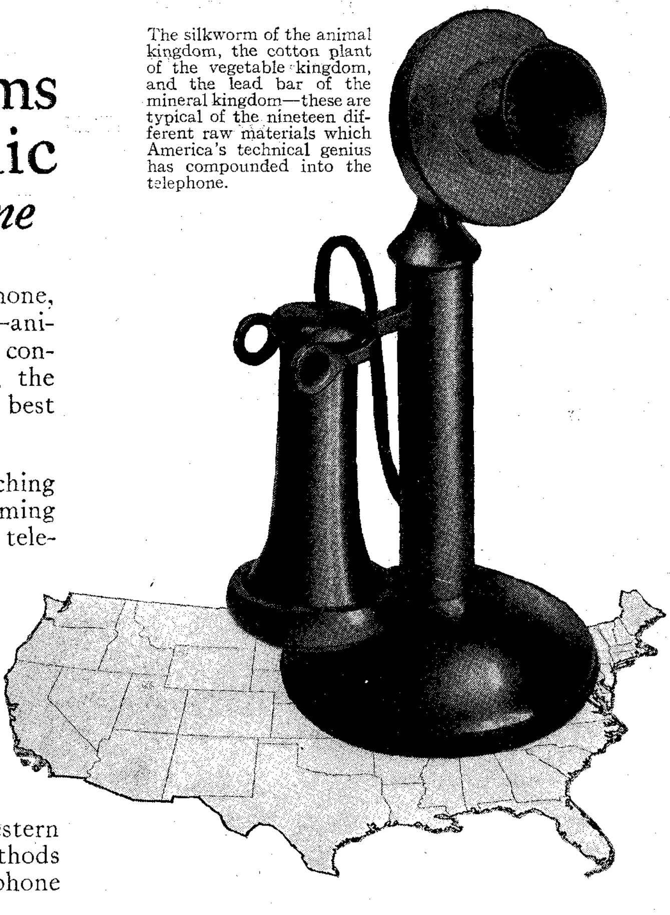

The silkworm of the animal kingdom, the cotton plant of the vegetable kingdom, and the lead bar of the mineral kingdom—these are typical of the nineteen different raw materials which America's technical genius has compounded into the telephone.

TO THE making of your telephone, Nature's three great kingdoms—animal, vegetable and mineral—have contributed generously. And, to these, the American republic has given of its best inventive vision and work-a-day skill.

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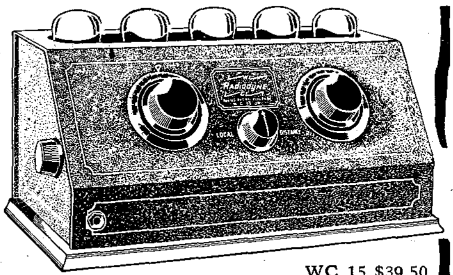

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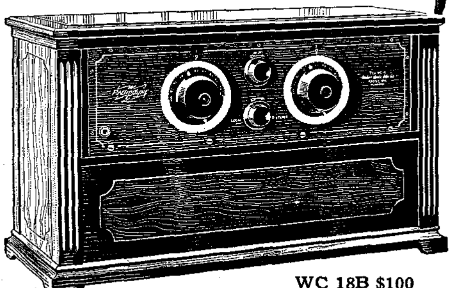

WC 18B $100
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Double decked, Mahogany Finished Cabinet

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

whose knowledge of magic was universally recognized. After Herrmann's death, Robinson traveled with Leon Herrmann, Alexander's nephew, and was also with Harry Kellar for some time. Then he decided to appear as a magician, but met with no success until he adopted a Chinese costume and billed himself as "Chung Ling Soo." It was several years before the public learned that he was really an American.

Robinson featured the bullet-catching trick for many years, and, near the close of the Great War, appeared with it in his program on the stage of the Wood Green Empire Theater, in London. On March 23, 1918, he was accidentally shot while performing the illusion, and died in the hospital the next morning.

The coroner's inquest revealed that the rifle used in the trick was defective. It was of the old-fashioned type, with a hollow shaft underneath, for a ramrod. As the ramrod was not used, the end of the lower tube was plugged. When the gun was fired, due to wear, the explosion carried through the lower tube, and blew out the plug, causing the magician's death.

The best of tricks sometimes go wrong. A magician must always remember this and guard himself and his assistants against harm. No better advice was ever given than that which the great Harry Kellar passed to me, and which I now pass on to all magicians, present and future:

"*Make your tricks fool-proof!*"

THE RISE OF GREENWICH VILLAGE

GREENWICH VILLAGE is so much a byword in the daily press that one seldom stops to think that it can connote anything more than bobbed hair, horn spectacles, and the empty pretense of Bohemianism. That it has a history, brief tho it may be, of real Bohemianism, worthy to hold a place with any "artist's quarter" in any foreign city, Mr. Floyd Dell sets out to prove in the October-November numbers of *The Century Magazine.* His theme is "The Rise and Fall of Greenwich Village." Lest this article should stir vagrant longings in any young breast distant from the present realities of New York's famous quarter, let it be emphasized that Mr. Dell, one of the first of the Villagers, now sees it as "fallen." Its golden days are passed, spoiled by the incursions of the "bourgeoisie." Since it is not so profitable to study "the decline and fall" of any little empire, we will concentrate on Mr. Dell's account of the Village's rise, passing over the longer period when it grew from a respectable suburban village outside the primitive New York to a place of fashion, followed by a period of dull commonplaceness, until its gray hearthstones were lighted by the eager bands whose heads were full of art and life. Mr. Dell would place this against a dark background equal to Nineveh and Troy.

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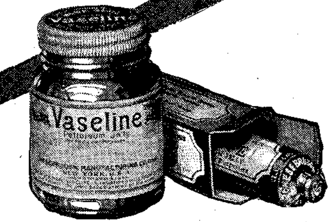

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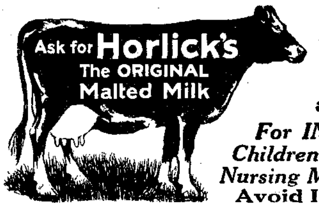

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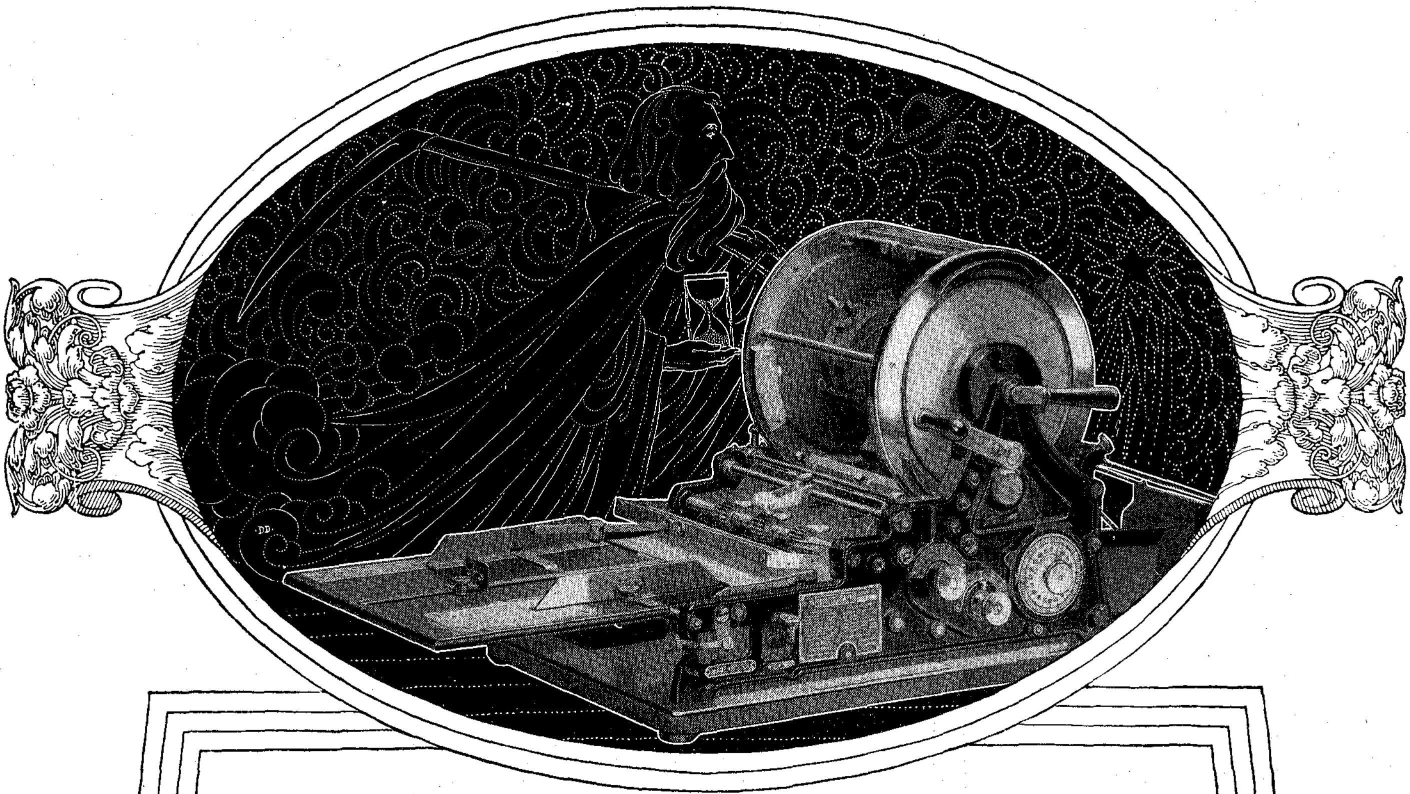

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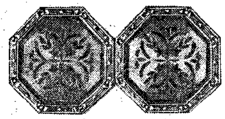

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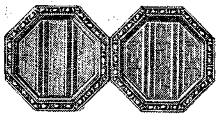

2216 K $2.50 Pair

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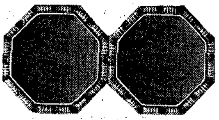
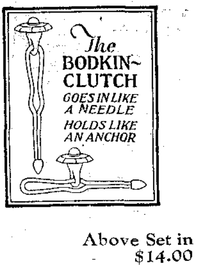
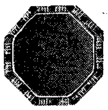


1744 K Pair Links





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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

spectacle of successive layers of ruin. Count them over—that happy Indian village, the busy Dutch settlement, the quiet English hamlet, the fashionable American suburb, the proud Washington Square period, and the Greenwich Village of my immediate predecessors might be called the sixth village. Upon its ruins was built the seventh village, which I saw come blazing into existence.

That event occurred in 1913. In that year was created the Greenwich Village of which all the world has heard, which has become a byword, which has been loved and feared and laughed at by millions of Americans who have never seen it, and which some clever folk have declared never existed at all outside the realm of fancy. It is of that Greenwich Village that I am going to tell—its rise and fall. For it has fallen, like Troy, like Babylon. Its ruins, lived palely among by the inhabitants of the eighth and present village, are a shrine to which the golden youth of America still makes pilgrimages from prairie towns. But it is gone forever, the Greenwich Village that I knew, and therefore I tell its story.

Its story properly begins with Egeria. (I must be forgiven if in this record I afford some of my old friends the slight disguise of a fanciful nomenclature.) Egeria had the gift of being able to start things. Some people, it is true, said that what she inevitably started was trouble, but that was scarcely just to her. Incredibly naive, preposterously reckless, believing wistfully in beauty and goodness, a *Candide* in petticoats and sandals, she did always manage to involve herself in complicated difficulties; but she faced those difficulties serenely, and fought her way out of them—into some new thorn-patch. People laughed at her a good deal, and loved her very much indeed, and followed at her beck into the beautiful and absurd schemes she was forever inventing.

She invented Greenwich Village—the Greenwich Village whose gay laughter was heard around the world. It wasn't at all what she had meant it to be, for she was a very serious young woman, and it was incurably frivolous. But, still, she did it.

It is perhaps not strange that to many Egeria's gift should have appeared to be destructive. But even when she was breaking something to pieces, she was making something new out of the pieces. Thus it was when she broke up the old Liberal Club. She didn't do it on purpose; she just couldn't help it. She was like one of those catalytic agents in chemistry that disintegrate and change and recombine whatever bodies they come in contact with. The old Liberal Club was a respectable, well-meaning up-town club, composed mainly of polite old-fashioned believers in the gradual improvement of mankind by going to lectures. Egeria entered it, and it went into a ferment, and presently there was an explosion. The immediate cause of the explosion, oddly enough, was Egeria's marriage. She couldn't even do so conventional a thing as getting married without creating a terrific sensation and getting headlines in the yellow journals. People took sides fiercely—they were always taking sides whenever Egeria did anything!—and then the more shocked half of the membership of the club resigned. Egeria took the other half, her faithful friends and followers, and led them into Greenwich Village.

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The Village had been quietly there all the time, but from the moment Egeria moved the Liberal Club down there, it was different. She touched it off, and it went up like a skyrocket; the bright gleams of that pyrotechnic spectacle have hardly yet faded from the sky.

Yes, the Village had been there since time immemorial, with its crooked streets and old buildings; artists and writers had always lived there, but in tiny groups and cliques, mutually indifferent or secretly suspicious of one another. Each person knew his own little crowd, and that was all; of the rest of his neighbors he was no more aware than if he had lived in an apartment block up-town.

There was no common center, no meeting-place for the Village as a whole. And Egeria determined that there should be one. Indeed, without such a center, how would Egeria's friends and the shy and timid artist-aborigines ever get acquainted?

"We need each other," she declared. "They have something to teach us, and we will wake them up." Egeria's "we" meant the group of university people, students, and professors, the social workers, the newspaper men, and women, who accepted her as their leader in rash idealistic enterprises. Egeria herself was a school-teacher.

(Yes, let it not fail to be recorded, among the paradoxes of our American social history, that the Greenwich Village of which all the world knows was founded by a school-teacher in deep earnestness!)

"Why," Egeria asked, "shouldn't intelligent people to-day have the same chance to know each other that the church and the tavern gave their grandparents?"

The new Liberal Club was to give them that chance. It was to be the social center of Greenwich Village, its tavern and its church.

But if Egeria originated that statesmanlike idea, it was Ernest who really carried it out. Ernest was destined to be the new club's first president, and almost its last. Not quite its last, for there came a new generation that knew not Ernest and his importance in the Village universe—he ceased to be president—and the club speedily ceased to exist. Moreover, when the club stopt, the Village, our glorious seventh Village, came crashing down in ruins. As the poet has so appropriately said:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall
  stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall—
And when Rome falls, the world."

Who was this extraordinary personage? Not, as might perhaps have been expected, a great and many-sided genius; no, it was none of our brilliant fellows, our wits, our dashing intellectuals, and still less one of our artists. Ernest was an engineer whose daytime job it was to see that the wheels of the Elevated went round properly; truth to tell, he had no imagination whatever. Yet had he been different, there would have been no Village. In his simple prosaic matter-of-factness, he was worth a dozen geniuses.

A scornful curiosity had led him to the old Liberal Club to hear "a man called Jung" lecture on dreams. There he fell under the spell of Egeria, and was inevitably drafted into her new scheme of colonizing Greenwich Village.

A practical question had arisen beyond Egeria's powers to cope with—the question of finances. Even in those days, when a whole house of huge rooms with high ceilings and fireplaces could be had in the

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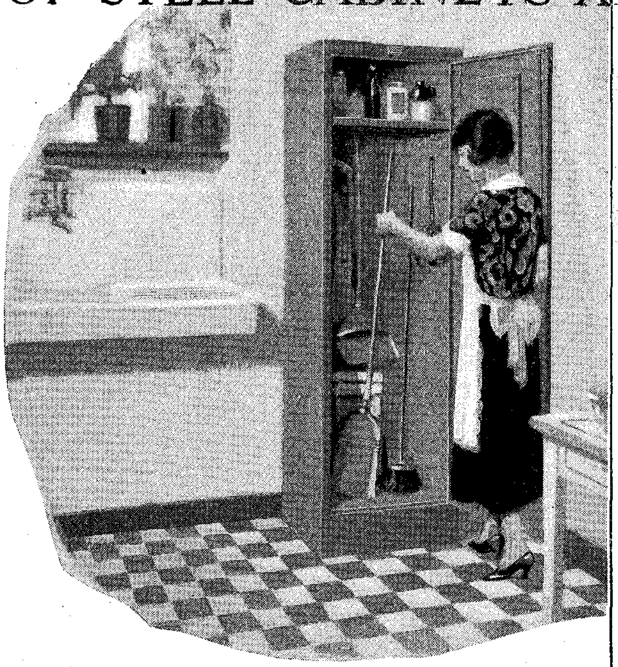

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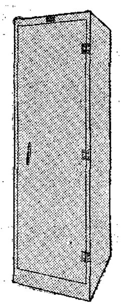

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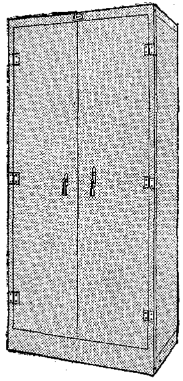

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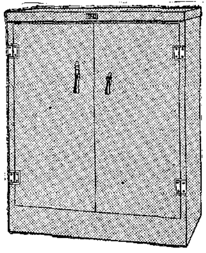

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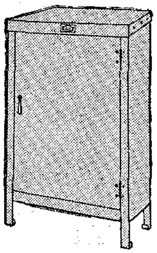

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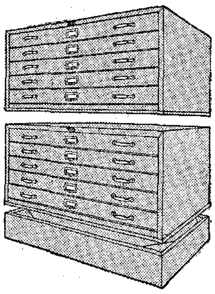

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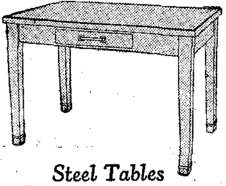

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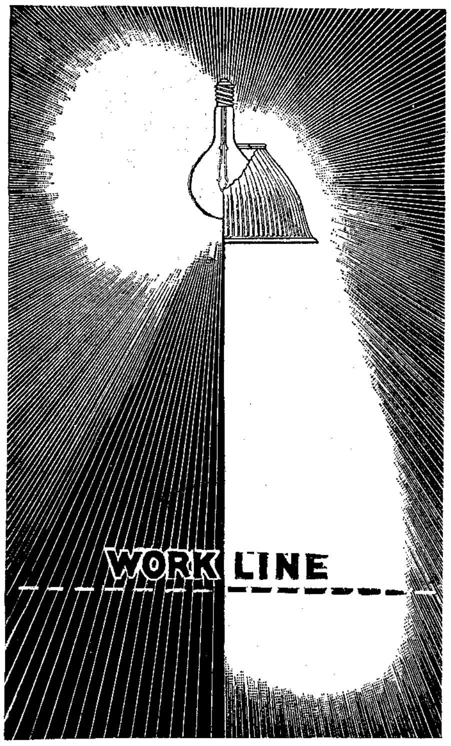

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Village for a trifle, that trifle nevertheless loomed tremendously. The remnant of the club was poor, and the prospective new artists and writer members would be poorer still. How run a club-house on virtually nothing at all? This was the problem that Ernest undertook to solve.

"But why—" some impatient reader might interrupt to complain, "—why is it that in this account of a place known to all the world as the happy playground of artists and writers, they have scarcely as yet appeared in the picture?" That is as it should be. The artists and writers, as a matter of plain fact, had nothing whatever to do with the founding of their little republic. It was founded for them by a school-teacher, an engineer, and a restaurant-keeper.

For Ernest decided that the club, to be a success, must be run in conjunction with a restaurant. He discovered a restaurant-keeper called affectionately "Polly." And the problem was solved.

Mr. Dell is reticent but there seems to be no harm in identifying "Egeria" as Miss Henrietta Rodman, who was a famous teacher in a New York school and whose memory is cherished by thousands. As to Polly, he writes:

Polly is a mystery, and one that I do not pretend to fathom. She had come from the staid and quiet suburban town of Evanston, Illinois, and she herself was in appearance staid and quiet and suburban; yet she collected about her, in her restaurant, the wildest and noisiest horde of young folk in America. Over this motley collection, drawn from the four corners of the continent, she presided with a benignant serenity. Doubtless she liked it. She must have enjoyed being the madonna of these truants and orphans. She saw to it that these spoiled, reckless, wayward children were properly fed, whether or not they had the money to pay for it. And for all I know, she may have sewed their buttons on.

Her right-hand man in this enterprise was the picturesque Hippolyte. An anarchist and a gentle soul, he was somewhat formidable in aspect despite his diminutive size, what with his fierce mustache and goatee and his occasional outbursts of volcanic invective. "Bourgeois pigs!" was his favorite descriptive phrase. He had been, it was said, in half the prisons of Europe, not at all a bad record for one who would cater to the village, where laws and policemen were held in slight regard. Hippolyte was cook, waiter, dishwasher, and chief conversationalist at the new restaurant. Without Hippolyte, the village would not have been what it was.

Thus Egeria's dream, after a fashion of its own, came true. Artists and writers must eat; they came to Polly's, delighted to find real home-cooking: and afterward they stayed to dance and talk in the rooms of the Liberal Club up-stairs. They became acquainted with one another, which is the secret of all that happened afterward. The touchy, proud, suspicious, irascible stand-offishness that is characteristic of the struggling young artist in America vanished under the genial influences of Polly's savory meals and the alluring strains of ragtime from the Liberal Club phonograph. At the little gaily painted tables

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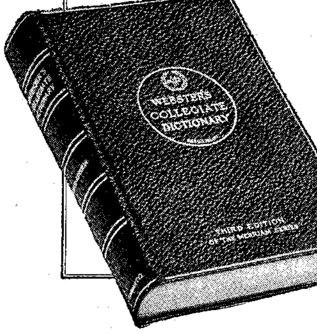
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THE LAW TRAINED MAN

in that basement room, and on the dancing-floor above, they were inspired to make friendships, to give parties, and to fall in love.

To the club and restaurant there flocked, moreover, what was just beginning to be playfully called "the intelligentsia." Many of these people had their actual residence elsewhere in the city, but their spiritual home was in Greenwich Village. Some of them, indeed, unable to stay away, moved into the garrets and basements of the district, painting their furniture in bright colors, and being happy—for the first time in their lives, they enthusiastically declared. In how many unsuspected minds there lurks the child's desire to live in a garret! Here they could fulfil that simple wish. Among them were scholars, scientists, historians, and suchlike serious folk, as well as story-tellers and picture-makers. There were also "leaders of revolts." For instance, there was Big Bill, with his one eye and his great fist and his soft voice, a radical labor leader, the hero of a hundred battles in the war of the classes.

And there were girls by the score, young and lovely and eager, wanting to write, to paint, to act, to see life, and to live it. An exciting young world full of high purpose and serious endeavor; and that may have been why its play was so golden and its love so lovely.

Follows a chapter in New York journalism that has a vital interest:

Up on Greenwich Avenue was the office of *The Masses*. It declared itself in its editorial manifesto to be "a Revolutionary and Not a Reform Magazine; a Magazine with a Sense of Humor and No Respect for the Respectable; Frank; Arrogant; Impertinent; a Magazine whose Final Policy is to Do What It Pleases, and Conciliate Nobody, Not Even Its Readers." It did not pay for contributions, because it had no money; but it was felt to be a privilege to appear in its pages. The contributions were submitted anonymously at a monthly meeting of the editors and their friends, and voted on. John Sloan and Max Eastman could be seen at these meetings engaging in wordy battles over a poem or a picture, with Art Young and John Reed, George Bellows and Louis Untermeyer, Mary Vorse and Arturo Giovannitti, Horatio Winslow and Howard Brubaker, holding up their hands for or against it, a thing which once caused our guest Hippolyte to protest at the desecration of bringing democracy into the realm of art.

"But," he was asked, "don't even anarchists have to make editorial decisions?"

"Yes," said Hippolyte, "but we do not abide by our decisions." To tell the truth, neither did we!

From late in 1913, when I came to New York, I was with the magazine during the hectic years of its brief career; for it was frequently supprest by the postal authorities, who were offended at the boldness both of its art and its opinions. Max Eastman was the acting editor. Tall, handsome, sleek, and in repose as lazy-looking as a hound-dog lying on a hearth, he exhibited an immense and controlled energy on the platform. He was one of the two real orators I have heard in my lifetime, and his best speech, I think, was made at the *Masses* trial, when what were left of its editors were solemnly prosecuted for making jokes about the war for democracy. The war had scattered and divided us; friend was set against old friend; and even if that had not been unhappily true, the war would inevitably

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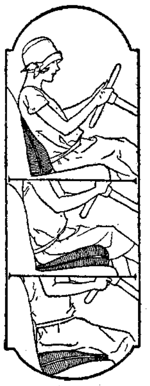

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

have brought to an end that glorious intellectual playtime in which art and ideas, free self-expression and the passion of propaganda, were for one moment happily mated.

Let me speak of one of our number, John Reed, *our* "marvelous boy," and "sleepless soul that perished in his pride," a great, husky, untamed youth of tremendous energies and infantine countenance who had helped Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Arturo Giovannitti organize the Paterson strike; who presently went to Mexico and then to Europe as a war correspondent; who tossed off beautiful poems and poetic plays, and stories full of a profound zest for life. He was adventurer and artist, playboy and propagandist. He never had time, in the hurry of life and adventure, to be wholly the creative artist in literature that he might have been; but in all that he touched he showed himself a poet. Writing for propaganda purposes of a political trial in Chicago, he could not help throwing off such sentences as this:

"Small on the huge bench sits a wasted man with untidy white hair, an emaciated face in which two burning eyes are set like jewels, parchment skin split by a crack for a mouth; the face of Andrew Jackson three years dead. This is Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis."

Too full of a restless energy to pause and tamely nurture any single one of his many great gifts, driven by a daimonic impatience to expend his youth recklessly upon a thousand rash and lofty adventures, now becoming for a moment the historian of the Russian Revolution, and again turning aside to organize a revolutionary party in America, he went back into Russia for new adventures, never to return. There in Russia, as "Tovarish Jack," he leaves a memory of fiery and high-hearted youth that "would have nothing or impossible things," He lies buried under the walls of the Kremlin.

Greenwich Villagers! Greenwich Villagers!

New York's most imposing theater organization is traced in its inceptions, and this section gives an enlargement of facts mentioned in a recent article on Robert Edmond Jones in THE DIGEST'S department of Letters and Art. Mr. Dell tells us:

When I had been in New York only a few days, Egeria came to my room on Washington Square South and asked me to do a play for the opening of the Liberal Club. Jack Reed was to have done it, but he was leaving for Mexico as a war correspondent. I had never done any plays, and so I said I would. Besides, one always did what Egeria asked.

Going to the club-rooms, I found that there was no stage, no curtain, no costumes, and no money. So, gathering a group of people who wanted to act, I proposed to present a play "in the Chinese manner," without scenery and with much make-believe; and I proceeded to tell them a fable, which Arthur Davison Ficke and I had invented over a luncheon-table, of St. George in Greenwich Village—a satire upon the earnest Bohemianism of our little world. *St. George* was to be one of those young men who go about urging young women to free themselves from the bonds

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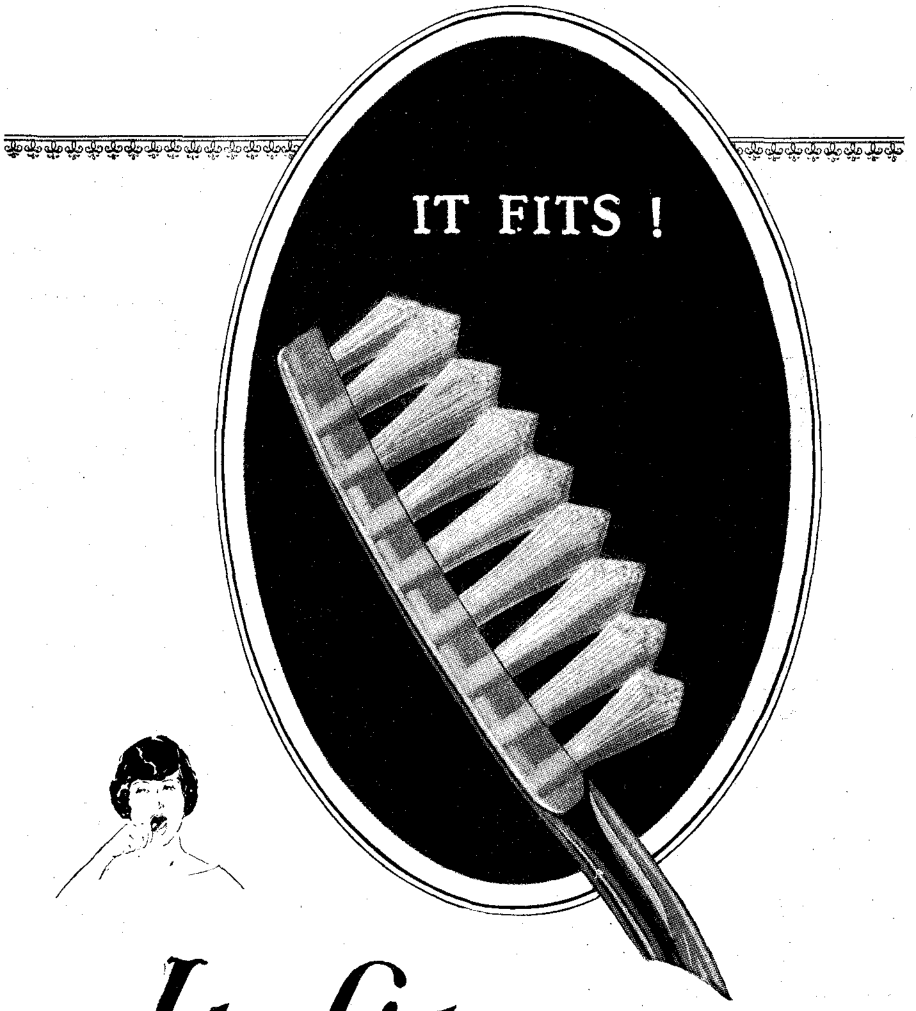
of conventionality; the rock on which the poor damsel was immured was a parlor chair, and the *Dragon* was her very correct and respectable aunt. Having freed the girl, *St. George* found that she wanted him to marry her; he did, and they settled down, and presently a baby appeared, brought in by a stork propelled by the *Property Man* in the best Chinese manner. Not knowing what to do with the baby, *Priscilla*—that was the name we gave her—took advice of a neighbor, *Mrs. Flub,* who urged the Montessori System upon her. "What! you've never heard of the Montessori System? Why, my dear, it's simply a lot of things. And you put the baby down among the things—and you never have to bother about it again!" Thus relieved of the burdens of parenthood, *Priscilla* cultivated her soul, going in successively for suffrage, anarchism, and authorship under *Mrs. Flub's* guidance; while *St. George* gave up his business and became a Futurist painter, whereupon *Priscilla* turned practical, and started a tea-shop! Helen Westley was the *Dragon,* and Sherwood Anderson, visiting Greenwich Village at the outset of his literary career, adorned one of the minor parts. Every one invented his own lines, and forgot them, and made up new and better ones on the spur of the moment; and the play, because it made fun of our own earnest "modernity," was tremendously successful, and was thus the first of a series of little plays that were given over a period of several years, during which we acquired a movable stage, a curtain, footlights, scenery, and costumes galore, but lost, inevitably, "the first fine careless rapture."

Beginning in this accidental and happy-go-lucky manner, our Liberal Club theater has nevertheless its place in the history of the Little Theater movement in New York. For a while it was the only one, and it was followed by the Washington Square Players, the Provincetown Players, and the Theater Guild; and many who were active in our productions at the Liberal Club had some share in these later undertakings.

We ourselves were too interested in enjoying ourselves to achieve much beyond that enjoyment. Yet I can remember some very happy touches in the acting of Jo Gotsch, Edward Goodman, Kirah Markham, Clement Wood, Marjorie Jones, Justus Sheffield, Beckeley Tobey, and others; and in certain fantastic costumes designed by Jean Starr Untermeyer. In my exuberance I designed and executed most of the scenery, and, against the protests of all my friends, acted in most of the plays myself, as well as writing them. But where these productions fell short of dramatic art, they did succeed in being gay communal ritual. In them the village laughed at itself and relished the mockery.

The Provincetown Players' Theater, which followed these happy amateur theatricals, was a more ambitious undertaking. Its guiding spirit was George Cram Cook—"Jig," as he was called. Poet, novelist, sculptor, dramatist, he was another of those fiery ones who can not be content with the small satisfactions that life has to offer; another who was forever turning aside from the broad highway to make new paths through the wilderness. He organized the Provincetown Players one summer down on Cape Cod, and brought them to New York to prove that there was more drama in America than was dreamed of on Broadway. Here were to be seen plays by Susan Glaspell, by Eugene O'Neill, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. And having made New York come down to a Macdougal Street stable



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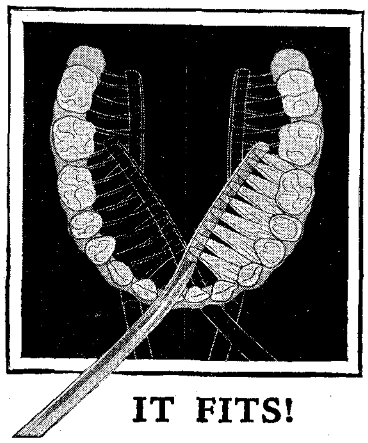

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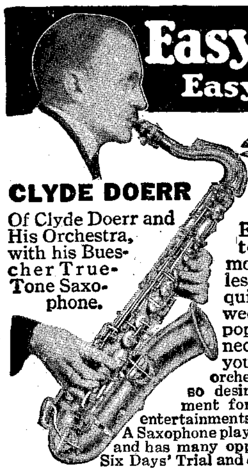

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to see the most vivid drama that the town could boast, he went to Greece in pursuit of some other dream, and died there.

When the Provincetown Players were starting their venture, and a play of mine was to be given, I remember how, in response to a call for some girl to play an ingénue part, a slender little girl with red-gold hair came to the greenroom over the stable, and read the lines of *Annabelle* in "The Angel Intrudes." She looked her frivolous part to perfection, and read the lines so winningly that she was at once engaged—at a salary of nothing at all, that being our artistic custom. She left her name and address as she was departing, and when she was gone we read the name and were puzzled, for it was "Edna Millay." We wondered if she could possibly be Edna St. Vincent Millay, the author of that beautiful and astonishing poem, "Renascence."

And indeed it was she. Having just been graduated from Vassar, she had come to New York to seek fame not as a poet, but as an actress: for who could expect to make a living at writing poetry? She acted in several plays at our theater, and put on some of her own, including her tremendously impressive "Aria da Capo." But the stage, as it turned out, could offer even more meager rewards than poetry, and so Edna Millay turned back to her first Muse, fortunately for American literature. She lived one icebound, dreadful winter in a tiny room on Waverly Place, a few doors from the house where Poe wrote "Ligeia." The house she lived in may one day be known as the place where "She is Overhead Singing" and "O think not I am faithful to a vow" were written. She lived in that gay poverty which is traditional of the village, and one may find vivid reminiscences of that life in her poetry:

> "We were very tired, we were very merry—
> We had gone back and forth all night on the ferry.
> It was bare and bright, and smelled like a stable—
> But we looked into a fire, we leaned across a table,
> We lay on a hill-top underneath the moon;
> And the whistles kept blowing, and the dawn came soon."

It was, for all of us, a life that was quaintly enriched by our poverty. When some one had sold something, we trailed across Washington Square to spend it gorgeously in the basement of the Brevoort; but when there was no such luck, there was always the Staten Island ferry or the Fifth Avenue bus, and always there was talk to keep us up till dawn. I remember an evening of still more infantile folly, when Theodore Dreiser and a tableful of painters and poets and actresses and editors, played "Up Jenkins!"—a noisy, rowdy, childish game with much thumping on the table and shouting and laughter—in one of those basement restaurants, forgetful of time, until we were interrupted by a policeman who had been drawn from blocks away by the sounds of our abandoned revelry—and we realized that it was dawn, and that we had been alone for hours! The next time I see Dreiser, I must remind that grim realist of the incident; he will grin sheepishly, and unfold and refold his handkerchief, and rock back and forth in his perpetual rocking-chair and say, "A mad world, my masters!"

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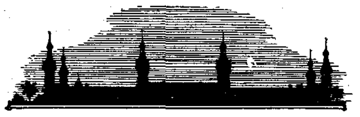

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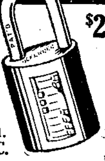

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

EARLY OBJECTIONS TO RAILROADS

THE centenary of the American railroad, now being celebrated, makes the early comment on the possibilities of its construction rather interesting reading. George E. Boyd, engineering editor of *The Railway Review* (Chicago) contributes to his paper an article on "Some Discussion That Preceded Railroads in America." One of our earliest advocates of steam transportation was Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, who conceived a plan for a steam-wagon road, and was the first who combined with this advocacy the positive proof that a machine capable of moving itself and additional weight over ordinary streets was possible. He began soon after 1772 to construct steam-wagons, and organized methods for applying them in service. We read:

> In 1786 he petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for exclusive right to use his improvements in that commonwealth. The committee, to whom his petition was referred, considered him insane when he made representations concerning the steam-wagons. A similar application to the legislature of Maryland was granted on the grounds that it could injure no one and might lead to the production of something useful.
>
> Lack of faith, but primarily lack of capital, prevented the immediate fruition of Mr. Evans's plans. In 1812 he made the following prophecy:
>
> "I do verily believe the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use, as well for the transportation of passengers as goods, traveling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour or 300 miles per day." In a work published about 1813 he predicted travel by night as well as by day, and that "passengers will sleep in these stages as comfortably as they now do in steam stage boats."
>
> Col. John Stevens of Hoboken was the first American to combine early championship of railways with persistent and judicious efforts that finally led to practical results. He directed a letter on this subject to De Witt Clinton, February 24, 1812, in which he explained the advantages of the railway over the canal.
>
> On March 11 of that year Robert R. Livingston wrote Colonel Stevens stating he feared that the railway would be more expensive than the canal; that double track would be necessary to prevent the danger of collisions; that the means of stopping the heavy carriages, which would be used, without a great shock, would be difficult; it would be impossible to prevent them from running upon each other; and in case of accidental stops or necessary stops to take wood and water, many accidents would occur. The committee later reported that "it is doubted whether an engine in a wagon can work it forward with as much advantage as horses on a road." A number of other objections were raised, including the following:
>
> "We are definitely led to ask whether a railway can be constructed of sufficient strength. It is proposed that 100 tons be put in motion on it at the rate of four miles an hour, which is nearly two yards in a second. It does not seem possible

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

that a way could be made of sufficient strength."

Blocked in his attempt to secure favorable consideration from the commission, Colonel Stevens published his suggestions in pamphlet form in 1812 and made an earnest effort to secure aid from the Federal Government to build an experimental railway. He failed to interest Congress but succeeded, in 1815, in securing a franchise for a road between Trenton and New Brunswick. Unable to obtain sufficient capital, he constructed in 1820 a short experimental railway at his own expense at Hoboken. In 1823, with other citizens of Pennsylvania, he secured the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a line from Philadelphia to Columbia. We read on:

> Again he was unable to obtain the capital, and the charter was repealed in 1826. Some of the stipulations in this charter are interesting. Six thousand shares of stock at $100 each were to be issued and sold at subscription. This indicates the estimated cost of the line was about $8,000 a mile. Projects of this character were entirely new, and some uncertainty existed as to whether the line would cost the estimated amount. Therefore, a provision was inserted "that on the completion of said railroad the president and directors are hereby required to ascertain precisely the amount of the sum total of expenses incurred in the construction of the same, and said amount shall constitute the existing capital of said railroad company." Another provision was that after dividends, amounting to 3 per cent. quarterly, were paid to the stockholders, all profits exceeding that sum should be retained by John Stevens or his legal representative. In case annual earnings did not amount to 12 per cent. on the cost of the road, then Stevens was to be paid such compensation for his services as might be agreed upon between him and the directors.
>
> Robert Fulton also reached the conclusion that railways could be made advantageous avenues of long-distance transportation. In 1811 he said, "The day will come . . . when carriages will be drawn over these mountains by steam-engines at a rate more rapid than that of stage on the smoothest turnpike."
>
> Much of the opposition to the construction of railroads came from two sources. The first was from the advocates of canals, who believed that form of transportation had a great future and that railroads were impracticable. The second was lack of confidence among capitalists as to the probable returns to be derived from their construction.
>
> The earnest advocacy of Oliver Evans and John Stevens created a strong desire among public-spirited citizens to know more definitely the exact nature of the English railways. A direct result of this desire was the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvements in the Commonwealth, organized in 1824 by forty-eight individuals, each of whom subscribed $100 and agreed to contribute $10 annually. This society sent William Strickland to Europe in 1825 with instruc-

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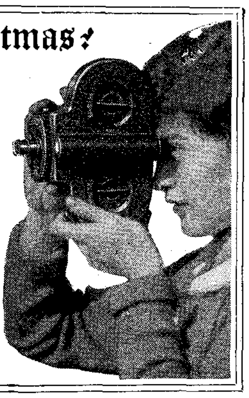

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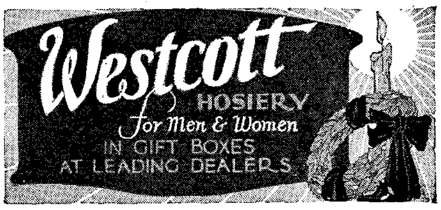

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tions to collect information regarding the construction of canals, roads, railways, bridges, steam-engines, and various industrial arts. The information furnished in his reports do not seem to have been important or to have had much influence on railway development. He did, however, report very fully on canals.

ARE OUR TROLLEY-CARS BACK NUMBERS?

FEW and pleasing models of automobiles appear yearly, but the design of most of our trolley-cars was developed about 1890, and has not been radically changed since. Why not give a little attention to looks, to the abatement of noise and to similar considerations usually classed as "esthetic"? This inquiry is made by Charles Gordon, Western editor of *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). Trolley companies are worrying over bus competition. "Why do people ride in busses and pay higher fares for so doing?" asks Mr. Gordon. He fails to see, he says, that they are more comfortable safer or faster than the cars. But they are certainly better-looking, and this, he thinks, is the answer. If he is right, the trolleys can win back some of their lost clients by a little attention to appearances. "Car-architecture" is a new art, Mr. Gordon says, and he believes it to be an art that will influence riding. Improved appearance and reduced noise will help to give back the old popularity to the electric-car, whose present obsolete equipment is increasing costs of operation and driving away possible customers. Says Mr. Gordon:

> How can street-railway business be built up under these conditions? How can the average automobile owner, who recognizes in a mild way that he can ill afford to use the family car for getting back and forth between his home and place of business, be induced to give up this expensive practise and use the street-car? At the same time, how can his wife be persuaded to try out the new comfort, courtesy, safety and convenience of the street-car service when she wishes to make a shopping trip downtown?
>
> Most transportation men now realize that the automobile presents the real problem confronting the railway. But surely the cost of operation of a private automobile gives a wide margin to work in for winning back a volume of traffic that will enable a public transportation system to be operated at a profit.
>
> As a transportation tool the street-car has inherent characteristics that make it particularly well suited to its work. It offers the maximum of service at a minimum fare. In this respect it may be considered to form the backbone of a coordinated transportation system. Its high acceleration and braking rates make possible a high-schedule speed for frequent-stop service. It utilizes for the transportation of passengers a maximum proportion of the street area occupied. When operating in the street it is confined to a given lane, thus interfering to a minimum with other vehicles. Long life and low operating and maintenance costs per passenger are by no means the least important of its advantages.
>
> In that a large proportion of its patronage is and has been necessity-riding

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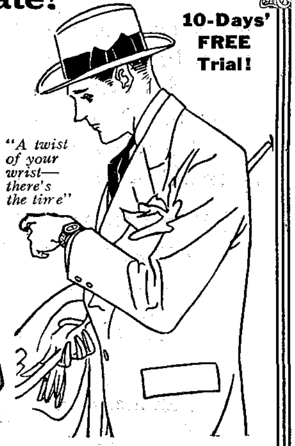
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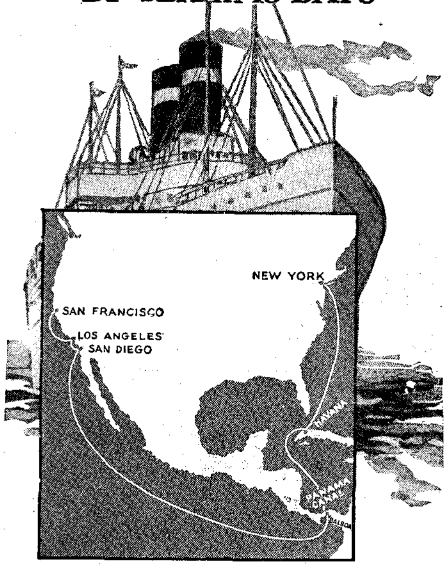

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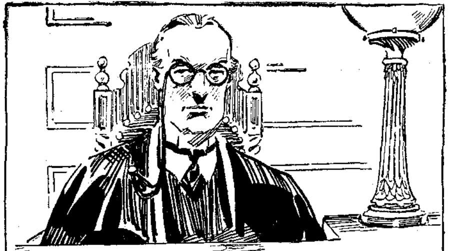

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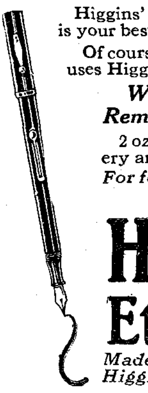

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

lies the explanation for the failure of car-designers to keep pace with modern developments in other forms of transportation. For many years cars have been built almost entirely from a utilitarian view-point. Due to concentration of thought on the mechanical features, the general appearance of the car has received only limited and secondary consideration. The effect of proposed innovations on attracting riders has received only meager consideration.

Automobile competition has changed conditions. There seems to be no fundamental reason why the street-car can not be made as attractive to the eye as can an automotive vehicle carrying its own power plant. There is no more reason for a street-car to look like a lumbering box on wheels than for an automobile to look that way. Proper study of lines and proportions will produce an improvement in street-car appearance comparable with that which the same kind of study produced in the automotive vehicle. Similar consideration of the interior appointments will do much to make the street-car an attractive place in which to ride.

Comfort alone is not sufficient. Improvement must go further than that. Appearance has a direct merchandising value. "What is it," transportation men say, "that makes people ride in buses?" Altho the reason is not confined to a single element, attractive appearance is of major importance in the explanation.

Good service, frequent headways, courteous employees and all the other elements that go to make up good transportation service are important. But the appearance of the vehicle must also be improved if definite progress is to be expected. The factory or office worker who drives his car to and from his home has a feeling of being up to date. To induce him to ride in the street-cars he must be given an impression by their appearance that they also furnish an up-to-date service.

This sounds expensive, says Mr. Gordon. But is it? There seems to be no good reason, he concludes, why an attractive, well-proportioned car with pleasing and graceful lines can not be built at little if any additional cost over one where appearance has been more or less overlooked. The product must be a compromise between the suggestions of an artist and the structural limitations dictated by reasonable cost and practical operation. He goes on:

Consider for a moment the interior of a car. Here the finest of materials have been used for years. But their treatment leaves much to be desired. The railway manager who for twenty years has considered red side-walls, maple ceiling and green seats the proper combination of colors for the interior of a car has probably changed the color combinations in his home several times during this period. Nor would he be likely to select these colors for the interior of his automobile.

Color is not the sole subject for attention in connection with car interiors. On many cars, the vestibules are lined with a miscellaneous collection of exposed apparatus in full view of the passengers in the body and give it anything but a finished appearance. It is hard to keep such a car clean. There seems to be no

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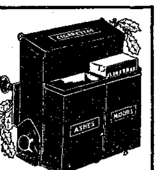

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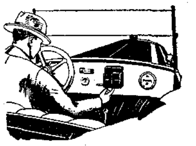

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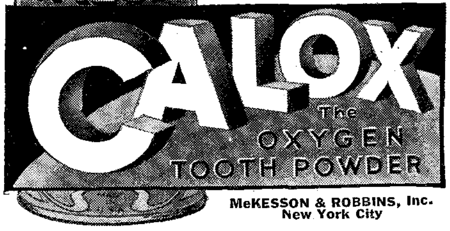

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good reason why additional attention to this and other details would not result in a greatly improved appearance.

In any discussion of car-design the subject of noise is of paramount importance. The mechanism of an electric-car is much simpler than that of an automotive vehicle. It is probable that a considerable increase in car-maintenance cost would be justified by the saving in track, if the proportion of unsprung weight could be reduced materially by a change from the conventional design.

Due to the method of mounting motors, it is also difficult to keep down the gear noises of the motor drive. In addition, the construction is such as to make it almost impossible to provide the proper kind of lubrication for the gears. This again tends to increase the noise produced.

The conventional brake arrangement on a street-car is a prolific source of noise in itself. In going over a piece of worn special work, many cars sound as tho they were about to shake to pieces.

Modern developments in air-brakes suggest the possibility of transmitting air-pressure directly to small cylinders or diaphragms mounted on the trucks or motors. Whether the braking force should be applied to the wheels as at present, or whether, for instance, clasp-type brakes on axle-mounted drums or on extensions of the wheel hubs will prove best, can be determined only by careful study and experiment. It is apparent, however, that if such a construction proved practicable, an important source of present noise on electric cars would be largely eliminated. The car-building business is in the nature of a contracting business. The builder bids on specifications and in some cases on more or less complete plans furnished by or developed for the customer in accordance with his own ideas.

"This usually results in each large order being a complete development to fit individual requirements. There is much less continuity of development than would be the case could several types of equipment be designed to fit certain general conditions and then manufactured in quantities and sold outright.

Consideration of the market for electric railway cars naturally is of interest. There are at the present time approximately 82,450 electric-railway passenger-cars in this country, excluding entirely service equipment. Of this number, 57,450 have been built since 1907, leaving 25,000 cars that are at least eighteen years old.

Analysis of the developments during this period indicates that a large part of these 25,000 cars may be classed as obsolete. The car-builder who enters an active campaign to replace such obsolete equipment is shooting at a market of approximately 25,000 cars, in addition to annual current requirements. Surely here is a market ample to justify assuming the development expense required to bring about the desired improvements.

Many causes have contributed to the failure of electric railways to replace obsolete equipment in the past.

The present situation shows a definite turn for the better. An enlightened public opinion is in process of formation. With the great majority of operators convinced that both bus and rail service should be rendered by the one established transportation agency in each community, unnecessary waste due to failure to coordinate facilities may be avoided. But in the more important communities the electric-car will continue to be the backbone of the coordinated system.

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do Your Nerves Stay Up?

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This is why Ovaltine brings it:

First, Ovaltine is a highly nourishing food. It combines in easily digested form, certain vitalizing and building-up food essentials in which your daily fare is lacking. One cup of Ovaltine has more real food value than 12 cups of beef extract. Second, Ovaltine has the power to digest 4 to 5 times its weight in other foods which may be in your stomach.

Thus, a few minutes after drinking, Ovaltine is turning itself and all other foods in your stomach into rich, red blood.

There is quick restoration of your tired body. A soothing of your frayed nerves. Sleep comes quickly and naturally. Sound, peaceful, restful sleep. And as you sleep, you are gaining strength. Morning finds you a new man. Fresh, clear-eyed, buoyant, young-looking! With energy enough to carry you through the day and into the evening's social events.

Note the Difference the Next Day

Just make a test of Ovaltine—for three days. Note the difference, not only in your sleep, but in your next day's energy.

You tackle your work with greater vigor. You "carry-through" for the whole day.

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REBUILDING GERMAN CAPITAL

THE RAPIDITY with which an industrious people can, after a great disaster, rebuild their capital is indicated, we read in a Berlin dispatch to the Boston *News Bureau*, by the accumulation of new wealth in Germany during the past year. The great contrast, we are told, is between the Germany of to-day and Germany as it was before the end of the inflation period. The Germans are said to be moderately well off again as far as their actual capital wealth is concerned, but what they need is fluid wealth for running expenses, a need which is likely to be acute, as it is difficult to realize on existing plants and stocks. Certain facts regarding Germany's return toward something like its pre-war wealth are presented:

> Briefly, Germany, taking to-day's frontiers as the measure, is back to 90-95 per cent. of pre-war production. German industry the past 12 months produced 13 to 14 billions of marks in goods, 12 to 14 in agriculture, and 6 to 7 in transportation and miscellaneous. Of this there was an increment in new wealth of 6 to 8 billion marks compared with 8,500,000,000 before the war. Accumulation of new stocks in Germany since the beginning of 1924 would total some 10,000,000,000 marks. In these, however, is a fair amount of borrowed money. The foreign loans totaling some $600,000,000 are about half used in financing German trade abroad.
>
> Germany's national income the last 12 months was 45,000,000,000 marks, compared with Helfferich's estimate of 40,000,000,000 to 42,000,000,000 before the war. This is the total of incomes in Germany. People get their wages or profits and spend the greater part on living expenses. One must therefore distinguish between incomes and additions to national wealth.
>
> Allowance must also be made for depreciation in gold purchasing power in the interim. Thus, while the 45,000,000,000 national income to-day is nominally 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 marks above pre-war, actually, taking depreciation into account, it buys but two-thirds as much in real values.
>
> The national income, for example, to-day at 45,000,000,000 may well increase within the next few years to 60,000,000,000 marks. This, however, in real purchasing power would be but about the equivalent of the pre-war income.
>
> The wages tax gives a convenient way to arrive at national income. Wages and salaries in Germany totaled 33,000,000,000 marks. Taxes on wages are deducted automatically at the source, and are therefore an exact reflection of income. Salaries are declared voluntarily, and are doubtless higher than declared, thus bringing the total to over 33,000,000,000. The remainder of the 45,000,000,000 represents profits, including returns on capital. In America wages and salaries represent about half the national income; but profits and returns on capital have a smaller place in the German total.
>
> There are no generally accepted estimates of wealth in Germany. In government circles the opinion is widely held that production in Germany is 85.90 per cent. of pre-war. Dr. Julius Hirsch, whose estimates are widely discust, says it is nearly that of pre-war. The pessimistic Employers' Association put it as low as 70 per cent., but this is generally recognized as too low.
>
> Their pessimism must partly be put down to anxiety that wages, still some 20 per cent. under pre-war in real value, will continue to rise. Also there is anxiety in political circles that talk about accumulation of wealth would lead reparations creditors to become insistent in their demands for payment.
>
> At the end of inflation the country was literally gutted. Inflation dumping drained the country of stocks. The last lap of inflation also pauperized two-thirds of the population. Ruhr resistance drained the treasury.
>
> The contrast of Germany then and now is striking. The German Government and communes have literally billions of surplus tax receipts. German industry has less than a fifth of its pre-war mortgage burden, and has accumulated moderately large stocks again. The farmers are also fairly mortgage free, have replaced their live stock, and are supposed to be producing more than before the war. Thus in plant and stock the Germans are moderately well off again.
>
> But most of this is in momentarily frozen or unrealizable form. Their urgent need is for open credits for running expenses, and this need is likely to become acute this winter.

STABILIZATION MAY BE OVERDONE

SO MUCH HAS BEEN SAID of late about the merits of stabilization that Mr. Hartley Withers, the English financial writer, former editor of the London *Economist*, says in an article in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* that "there is some danger of overworking the principle and applying it where it is unnecessary and harmful." Now it is a very fine thing for the nations to stabilize their currencies on a gold basis as they were stabilized before the war, but here "come preachers who shout at us that this is not enough," and that each nation should so stabilize its currency as to prevent fluctuations in the general level of prices within its borders, and who even say that the prices of the chief commodities be themselves stabilized, so that producers "may know exactly at what price they will be able to sell next year's crop or output, or whatever it may be." In the meantime, trade unions try to stabilize hours and wages, and employers—for example in connection with rubber and coffee —"try to control output and sales so as to stabilize prices and profits." And governments even lend their influence, it has been hinted, to stabilizing the price of credit. Says Mr. Withers:

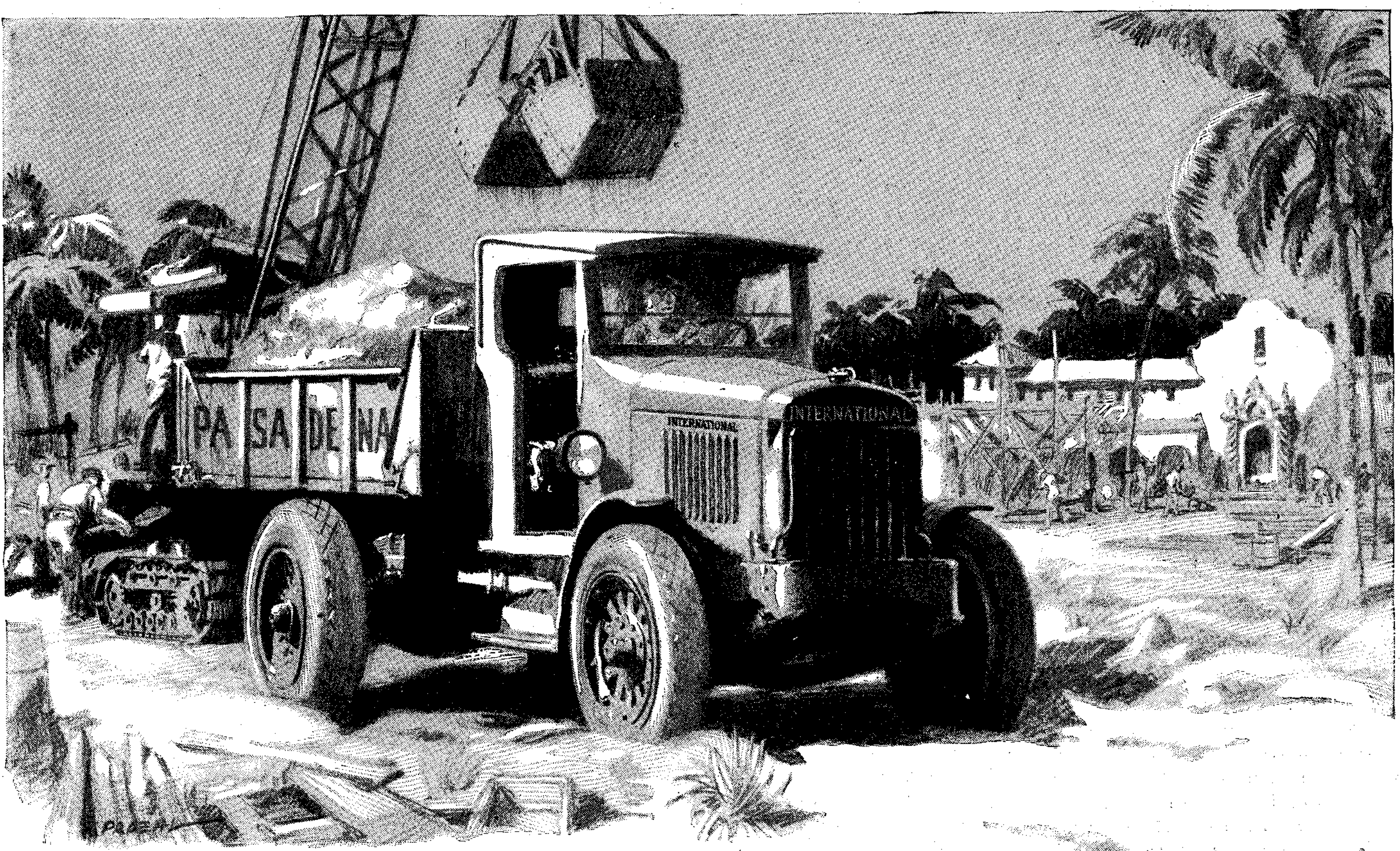
> It seems to be high time that the world should be reminded that fluctuations and flexibility in prices, of commodities and services and everything else, are of high economic value, being, in fact, the indication to producers and merchants and everybody else as to what things are plentiful and what things are scarce, so that capital and labor may be set to work to supply those things which are shown by rising prices to be wanted. The desire to stabilize everything is a natural reaction after the monstrous fluctuations which followed the abuse of the printing-press by all the governments because they had not the pluck to tax their citizens sufficiently during the war. But now that that miserable folly is at an end, for the time being, a little attention to the merits of fluctuation would not be out of place.

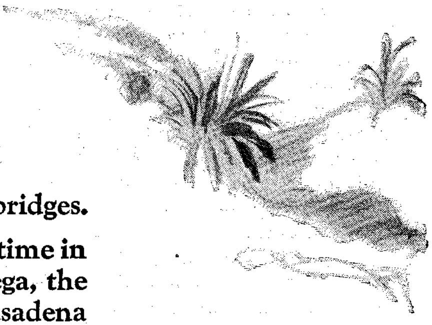
The English writer quotes an American to back up his position, reminding us that Dr. B. M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, has said on this subject:

> The important thing is to have open markets with flexible prices and flexible costs. It is through the machinery of fluctuations in prices and costs that the industry of the world is kept in proper balance and that the markets of the world are kept clear. High fixt wage rates are of no advantage to labor if business men can not afford to hire labor at those rates and can not market goods produced by labor receiving those rates. Labor simply remains unemployed or employed on part time. Lower wages at which there is full employment are more advantageous to labor. Fixt high prices supported by combinations among competitors, buttressed by tariffs and sustained by large bank loans at low wages, are of no use to business men, unless goods move at those prices. Right prices are prices which will move goods and clear the markets. Right wages are wages which equilibrate supply and demand in the labor market and keep labor fully employed.

This seems "horse sense" to Mr. Withers, particularly as Dr. Anderson is careful to add that "there is room for the play of moral and legal actors in wage determination, since the theory of wages can not be purely a market theory, and in view of the financial weakness of the wage-earner as compared with the employer this clearly must be so." At the same time Dr. Anderson is quoted as saying: "Wages can not be permanently maintained at levels which exceed the value of the laborer to the employer; wages come out of product." And then Mr. Withers concludes:

> Freedom in price movements, based on the free movement of goods and men and capital from one industry and one country to another, would mean new life to industry and trade, domestic and international. As it is, trade unionism stops the movement of men from one industry to another and by standardizing wages makes flexibility impossible; governments work hard to keep goods from coming in and then seem to be surprized and hurt because international trade languishes.





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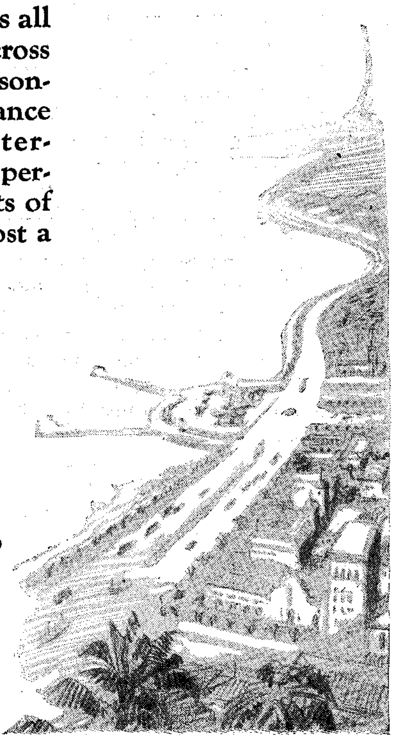

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AMERICA'S TOYS NOW MADE IN AMERICA

DOLLS, toys, and children's games play a predominant part in our Christmas shopping. This year most of them will be made in America. As the National Bank of Commerce notes in its current *Commerce Monthly* (New York), this is a comparatively new state of affairs. "A generation ago domestic manufacturers supplied only about half of the demands of American children for dolls, games, toy trains and the myriad of other ingenious contrivances of the toy makers' art." Back in 1913, we are reminded, 98 per cent. of dolls and parts of dolls imported (on a value basis) came directly from Germany and 84 per cent. of all other toys imported that year came from Germany. The Germans made practically all the doll heads used in this country, our product being confined almost entirely to the "well-known rag variety." But in the next five years the number of toy-making establishments in this country grew from 290 to 541 and their total product from $14,000,000 to $46,000,000. After 1917 the Japanese began to take the place of the Germans in this field. Imports of dolls and parts from Japan jumped from $1,500 in 1913 to $1,700,000 in 1920, and those of other toys proportionately. The tariff act of 1922 discouraged the importation of foreign-made toys, which dropped in value from over $10,000,000 in 1921 to less than $5,000,000 in the fiscal year 1925. Our exports of toys were practically negligible at the beginning of the century, but are now well over $3,000,000 a year. The value of our domestic output has jumped from less than $10,000,000 a year before 1910 to $56,000,000 in the fiscal year 1924. Of course the Germans have suffered by this development. For instance, we read, "the great Thuringian toy industry in Germany with its leading center at Sonneberg is experiencing great difficulty in furnishing employment to its labor principally as a result of the falling away of its export trade with America." There was a recrudescence of German toy exportation when the depreciation of the mark made German goods so ridiculously cheap to foreign buyers. But the stabilization of the German currency and the increase of tariffs in other countries has cut down German toy exportation, so that, for instance, in the first eight months of 1925 only 53,000,000 pounds of toys were exported as compared with 83,000,000 in 1923. Concludes the writer for the New York bank:

> Though it is quite possible that in future the importation of toys into the United States may expand, especially if means are developed for reducing the cost of toy production in Germany where the technique already exists, it seems fairly certain

that a far larger share of the domestic demand for toys and games will be met henceforth by the national industry than formerly was the case. Furthermore, the reputation established by the American toy industry for the production of durable and attractive playthings may enable us to maintain the export trade in toys recently developed against a revival of competition from European and Japanese sources.

"FINANCE IN EPIGRAM"

THE literature of economics and finance hardly lends itself to epigram or proverb. So when it came to picking out eight inscriptions for eight panels over the main banking room of the new Illinois Merchants Trust Company in Chicago, owners and architects were puzzled. These panels, alternating with mural decorations representing the Chicago World's Fair, were to contain mottoes summing up the financial wisdom of the world. The architect, we read in the Boston *News Bureau*, was seriously concerned over the problem, saying in a letter: "The more thought I give to the inscriptions, the more important they become to me, and I believe that if we make the most of this opportunity the message that these inscriptions convey will be even stronger and more significant than the paintings themselves." C. W. Barron, publisher of *The Wall Street Journal* and the Boston *News Bureau*, was consulted with regard to this final touch in the decoration of what has been called the most beautiful banking room in the world, situated in the new $12,000,000 building filling an entire block in the Chicago loop district. Mr. Barron thought of two himself, and then had a search made through economic literature for the others, and, finally, the eight were selected. In order that the passer-by might read, the number of letters in each panel could not exceed 115. As Mr. Barron tells us in an article in the Boston *News Bureau*, "all superfluous words had to be eliminated in any condensation." Mr. Barron thinks that these inscriptions have a real educational value, and that the idea might well be taken up by other banks:

> If sound finance could be set forth on bank walls, in the double service of decoration and education, fundamental principles in business might be more deeply wrought into the heart and life of the nation.
>
> Sound principles of economics—the "bread-and-butter" life of the nation—of banking, of transportation, and of service in business relations are vital to the national life; and a nation may make progress in modern civilization only by proper understanding of the simple rules that automatically govern in finance.

As finally condensed after consultation on the part of Mr. Barron and the bank officials, the eight inscriptions read:

> All the progress of men and nations is based upon sacredness of contracts.—*C. W. Barron.*

II

> A fertile soil with industry and easy transportation for men and things from

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place to place, make a nation strong and great.—*Bacon.*

III

Human wants can be satisfied only by goods abundant and cheap, and these can be made with high wages for efficient production.—*Leverhulme.*

IV

In the family, as in the State, the best source of wealth is economy.—*Cicero.*

V

Capital is what you and I have saved out of yesterday's wages.—*Hartley Withers.*

VI

The wealth of a nation is not in prices, but in production and reserves in store and service.—*C. W. Barron.*

VII

America has a system of banking which surpasses in strength and in excellence any other banking system in the world.—*Sir Edward H. Holden.*

VIII

Private credit is wealth, public honor is security.—*Letters of Junius.*

Some of these texts hardly need explanation, but Mr. Barron has some interesting comment on the others. Number 2 is a condensation of the quotation from Bacon that was used in the Transportation Building in the World's Fair. The original text reads: "There are three things which make a nation great and powerful: A fertile soil, busy workship and easy conveyance for men and goods from place to place." We are reminded that England was made great by transportation on the seas and the United States by transportation on land. Motto number 3 is said to be a condensation of Lord Leverhulme's many speeches on economic subjects:

His declaration before working-men and economists was for "goods abundant and cheap," as fundamental in prosperity. He was against the ca'canny system or restricted output of individual endeavor. He declared that labor consumed 95 per cent. of what labor produced, and that everybody had unsatisfied wants; that it was the function of business to satisfy human wants with goods abundant and cheap, and that these can be made only by efficiency in production. He declared that business was always ready to pay the highest wages for the most efficient labor.

This policy has been most highly exemplified in the mass production of motors within the United States which has brought the automobile within reach of the American working-man.

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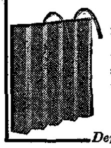

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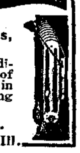

A NEW ERA OF RAILROAD LUXURY

SOCIOLOGISTS and economists are informed by Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, that they will find much food for thought in the fact that in the last two years the Pullman Company has spent $20,000,000 solely to gratify the American passion for luxury in rail travel. The Pullman Company, we are told, has in equipping some of the new de luxe trains given America the finest traveling facilities in the world. "Experts may worry about the social causes and effects of this development; the economist will measure the dollars and cents involved in this competition." According to Mr. Griswold:

> In the last two years the Pullman Company has invested $20,000,000 in the construction and equipment of nearly 400 cars, which constitute fifty-five de luxe passenger trains. Approximately $50,000 has been spent in making each of these cars a rolling palace. Almost every luxury of the home and club has been added to equipment.
>
> Every week another railroad announces a new train or new equipment for an established train; and always it is a thing of luxury. The story of the entire railroad is made to center about that train. Every railroad vies with every other competing railroad in the extravagance of its premier train and in the exploitation of it. Yet the railroad company furnishes only the engine, the baggage car and the diner. The rest of this competitive scenery is furnished by the Pullman Company and constitutes a Pullman investment.
>
> Not so long ago three of these new trains were established by three competing railroads between two of our principal cities about twenty-four hours apart. The Pullman Company spent about $2,000,000 furnishing new equipment for those trains. The railroads bought monster passenger engines to draw them. Previous to the inauguration of those trains the then existing trains were not overloaded. There was no added traffic to necessitate the new service. As a matter of fact, in the first month that those three new trains operated, total Pullman traffic between the two towns showed a slight decline from the previous month's traffic. In other words, those splendid trains were merely competition in window-dressing among railroads.
>
> There are scores of instances where excessive service is offered between principal points, but the most exaggerated cases have to do with the runs between New York and Chicago, New York and St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City.
>
> More and more the tendency is to sell fewer uppers and carry more cars for the same number of passengers. On the finer trains upper berths are seldom used. This adds to the luxury and by the same measure to the cost of passenger transportation.
>
> It was once thought that a certain number of people would move between two given points on a certain day in any event, and that the only job of the railroad and the Pullman Company was to furnish adequate facilities to carry that many people. It has been discovered, however, that people can be encouraged to travel and that fine equipment and appointments are a part of that encouragement. The question is how far the railroads can go economically in providing expensive appointments to attract travelers who half fill $50,000 passenger cars.

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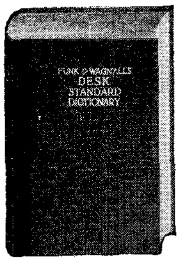

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 18.—The British House of Commons ratifies the Locarno Security Treaty by a vote of 375 to 13.

A bill is introduced in the Italian Chamber of Deputies to make the Premier responsible to the King only, instead of jointly to the King and Parliament, as heretofore. Another bill provides for the loss of citizenship and possible confiscation of property by any Italian abroad who commits acts considered by the Government as injurious to Italian prestige.

November 19.—The Powers participating in the Chinese Customs Conference at Peking unanimously and unconditionally accede to the Chinese demand for the enactment of a treaty giving China unrestricted tariff rights, beginning January 1, 1929, while China agrees to abolish the likin, or special tax imposed upon goods in inland transit.

November 20.—Alexandra, Dowager Queen of the United Kingdom, dies at Sandringham House, Norfolkshire. She would have been eighty-one December 1.

November 21.—The World Court declares that the decision to be taken by the Council of the League of Nations in the Mosul dispute between Turkey and Great Britain shall be binding on them and shall constitute definite determination of the frontier between Turkey and the British mandate State of Irak, of which Mosul is a part.

November 22.—The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 278 to 275 defeats the Painlevé cabinet on its proposition to consolidate the majority of its internal bond issues, and the Premier and his ministers resign.

DOMESTIC

November 18.—The Treasury Department announces that it will revoke on December 31 every outstanding alcohol permit issued under the Federal Prohibition law.

November 19.—Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, President Coolidge calls for cooperation between the Government and business, each in its own sphere; warns American bankers to see that American money loaned abroad is not used for military or unproductive purposes, and pleads that the United States join the World Court.

November 21.—It is announced that the Interstate Commerce Commission will promulgate no plan for the consolidation of railroads, pending legislation by Congress.

November 22.—Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America writes to President Coolidge that many of the largest producers of bituminous coal have violated the Jacksonville soft-coal wage agreement and hints at a possible strike in the soft-coal field unless the Government intervenes to maintain the integrity of the Jacksonville agreement.

November 23.—More than seventy members of the Texas House of Representatives petition Speaker Lee Satterwhite to convene a special session of the legislature to investigate the Administration of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

No Acrobat.—She had mouth and teeth, but could not successfully masticate her foot.—*From a South Carolina paper.*

Open to an Offer.—"I want a maid who is fond of children. Are you?"

"It depends on the wages, mum!"—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

A Marathon.—"Can I catch the Leipzig train?"

"It depends on how fast you can run. It left five minutes ago!"—*Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).*

Identified.—AMATEUR ACTOR (as *Hamlet*)—"There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

VOICE FROM THE GALLERY—"You're it, old man!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Breaking the News.—MISTRESS—"Hilda, what do we need for dinner?"

HILDA—"Please, ma'am, I've tripped over the rug and we need a new set of dishes."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Whose?—

CHESTER HILL MAN
FALLS FROM ROOF
AND BREAKS NECK
HE WAS SHINGLING
—*Clearfield (Pa.) Progress.*

Hoped for the Best.—JUDGE—"I have listened very carefully to you, Mr. Brown, for an hour, but I am none the wiser."

COUNSEL (politely)—"I hardly expected your honor to be, but I thought you might be better informed."—*The Humorist (London).*

A Leisurely Car.—

JURY CLEARS YOUTH WHOSE
AUTO KILLED MISS NETTIE
JONES AFTER 45 MINUTES'
DELIBERATION
—*From a "scare-head" in the Atlanta Constitution.*

Tootless Toots.—In Nyack, all activities ceased at eleven o'clock, and for two minutes all stood in silent contemplation of the meaning of the day. Three silent short blasts on the fire whistle brought notice that the time had arrived.—*Nyack (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

All Tastes Provided For.—The Beluchistan rugs are women with the Sehna knot, and have a fine silky appearance. The chief colors are dark blue, brown, rich dark red, black, and white, and the designs are usually geometrical, tho some follow the simpler floral patterns of Persia. They wear well.—*From a furniture ad in the Pittsburgh Press.*

A Blue Sky Average.—Charles W. Sutro of Sutro & Co., San Francisco financial house, tells a story about Pres. Mortimer Fleishhacker of the Anglo-California Trust Co.

It seems that Mr. Fleishhacker asked a Pullman porter the amount of his average tip. The negro replied that the average amount was one dollar. Mr. Fleishhacker handed him a dollar. The porter caressed the silver coin affectionately and said: "Yassuh, boss, but you is de fust puhson what has come up to the average."—*The Coast Banker.*

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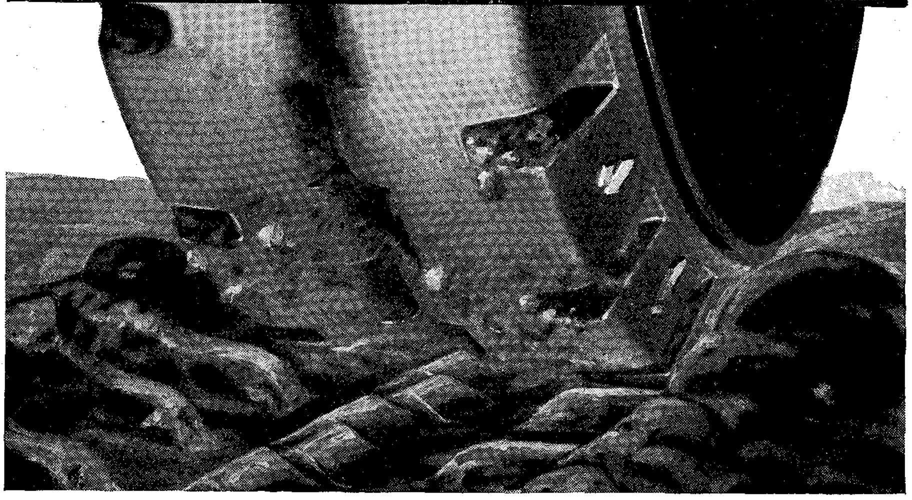

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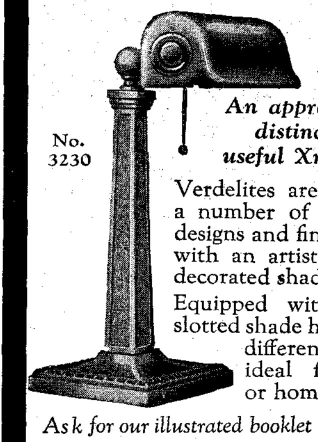

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

Raw.—Athletics are interfering with study, says one of our college presidents. The three R's of to-day seem to be Rah! Rah! Rah!—*Boston Transcript.*

The Permanent Kind.—
INCREASE IS SHOWN
IN FATAL DEATHS
—*Headlines in the Toledo Blade.*

A Painful Surprize.—Doro surprized Mrs. Abramovitz at her home, 2485 E. 57th St., and fired a shot at her aihrdl pai amfwyoau:—*From a crime report in the Cleveland News.*

Left-overs.—Plan to eat dinner on November 3rd with the Baptist ladies. The same wonderful dinner as they served on election day.—*Personal in the Custer County (Neb.) Chief.*

Careless of Her!—Young Lady (after violent dance)—"There! My heel's gone! That's done for me for this evening."

Youth—"Oh, bother! Don't you carry spare parts?"—*Punch.*

A Savage Recipe.—Cut one-half a pound of salt pork in small pieces and cook until browned. Add one quart of boiling water. Chop six medium-sized bees, one carrot, and two onions and add them.—*Household item in the Washington Star.*

So Soon?—The distinction of being the only woman in America who is the mother of quadruplets belongs to Mrs. Thomas M——, of St. John, N. B. The little ones—three girls and one boy—were born on Christmas Day, 1925.—*Denver Community Herald.*

Passing the Buck.—"Yes, Rupert," said mother, "the baby was a Christmas present from the angels."

"Well, mama," said Rupert, "if we lay him away carefully and don't use him, can't we give him to somebody else next Christmas?"—*Good Hardware.*

One Often Follows the Other.—"See here," said the angry visitor to the reporter, "what do you mean by inserting the derisive expression 'Applesauce' in parenthesis in my speech?"

"'Applesauce'? Great Scott, man, I wrote 'Applause.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Publicity.—The customer at the small restaurant called the waiter.

"What's the meaning of this," he exclaimed. "Yesterday you gave me a portion twice as large as this."

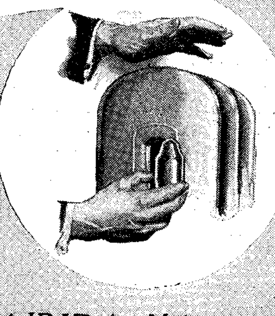
"Where did you sit yesterday, sir?"

"By the window."

"Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window larger portions."—*The Progressive Grocer.*

Strength in Numbers.—At the luncheon Wednesday Mrs. C. Preuss and Mrs. Carl R. Smith will act as hostesses. They will be assisted by:

1234561234561234 Mrs. Fred H. Gray,
Mrs. George E. Esterie,
1234561234561234 Mrs. Albert J. Maris,
Mrs. Ernest Glenn.
—*Kansas City Star.*



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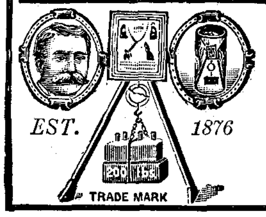

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